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4369

THE FIRST LINE OF  
DISTRICT SCHOOLS IN  
KOSCIUSKO CO. IND.

BY

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1953

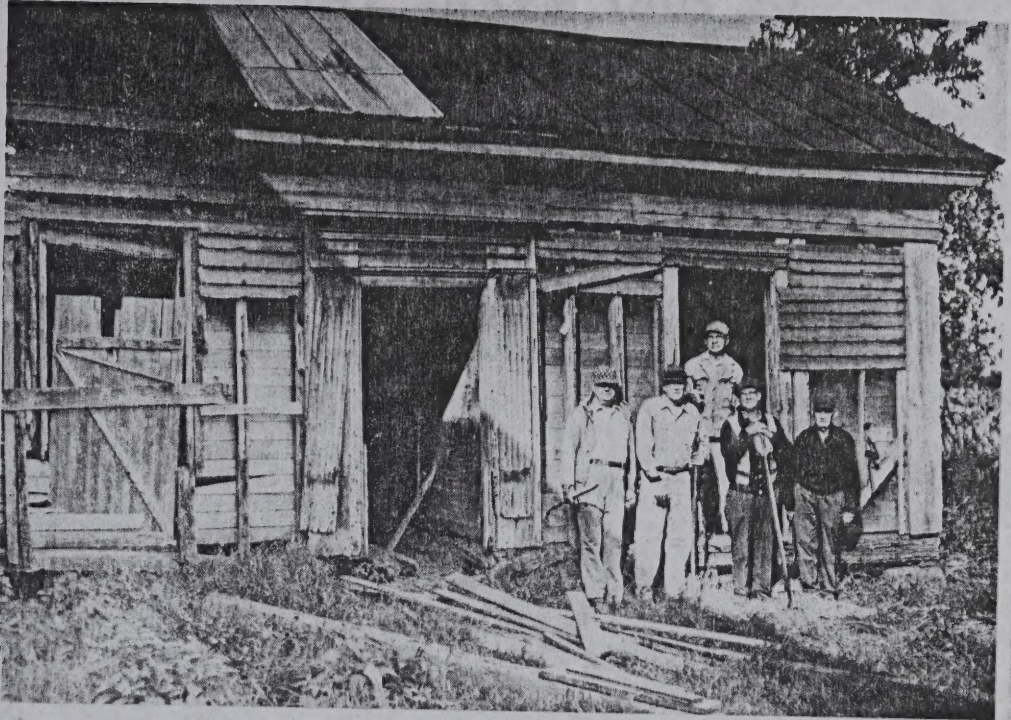
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**IN FRONT OF 1838-39 SCHOOL** — Working on the restoration of the old Warner Subscription school in Tippecanoe township are, from left, Lorin M. ("Snow") Evans, r 3 Syracuse, and retired teacher with 39 years' experience in Elkhart county, who is chairman of the Kosciusko County Retired Teachers' association; Leonard Burnhart, Syracuse, with 41 years' teaching experience and finance chairman of the KCRTA restoration committee; Ralph Brubaker, Leesburg, treasurer of the restoration project and member and past president of the Kosciusko County Historical society; Clayton Mock, Syracuse, a 35-year teacher in Wisconsin and Indiana and KCRTA president; and Deloss I. Weaver, Syracuse, who is volunteering his help on behalf of his wife who is a retired teacher.

Absent were Waldo Adams, r 2 Leesburg, chairman of the restoration committee, and Glen C. Whitehead of Big Chapman Lake, a member of the committee.

## Old Warner Subscription school to be restored

During the first meeting of the 1974-75 year of the Kosciusko County Retired Teachers association held Tuesday at Winona Lake, a progress report was given on the planned

restoration of the old frame Warner Subscription school.

The school was built in 1838-89 for education of pioneer children of the area in and around North Webster.

The old, badly dilapidated, frame building is to be moved in a few weeks from its present location on the Dorsey farm south of North Webster to a permanent site in Clarksville Pioneer Village













## First county schoolhouses constructed from 1835-1836

Van Buren, Prairie and Turkey Creek townships had the first schoolhouses in Kosciusko county, with the first structure built in 1835-36.

The early schools were made of logs, heated with wood fireplaces and had greased paper windows. The bigger boys cut the logs for the fires they built to warm the building.

All the schools from 1835-1853, were subscription schools maintained by people in the community. A teacher's salary ranged from five dollars to ten dollars per month for their instruction in spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic.

Log houses gave way to frame buildings with glass windows after free schools came. The inside siding of these buildings were painted black for blackboards.

Van Buren township was the site of the first public schoolhouse on section 29 south of west of Dewart Lake, about a mile north of Musquabuck

were later regulated in 1875 followed by the regulation of teacher's pay in 1907 and the inspection of schools in 1913.

By the year 1918, Kosciusko county was credited with 8 schools, 220 teachers, 6,349 pupils and a value of \$591,420.

Information used in this article was compiled by a former Kosciusko county superintendent.

Seward and Franklin schools came in 1842. The Seward school was on the farm of John Robinson with the teacher being Mark Smith, Jr. The Franklin school was built on the Solomon Nichols farm.

Later, brick schoolhouses were built from 1880 to 1900 with better equipment.

Buildings for more than one teacher were constructed in villages and towns after 1906.

Examinations were instituted in 1871 and uniform textbooks adopted in 1873. The textbooks

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Looks like old Mt Fabor School







# program on district schools slated for Sunday 12-12-76



ONE DISTRICT SCHOOL — The Burket school, in the northwest corner of Etna township, is just one of the schools to be discussed at the program Sunday.

The school was built in 1888, and this picture was taken 1893. The teacher at that time was J. C. Poor, father of Mrs. Giles Huffer, and Burket was one of the first schools he taught at.





## INTRODUCTION

The years between 1848 and 1873 were interesting years in the history of our schools. The constitution of 1816 committed the state to the establishment of a complete, progressive school system ranging from the district schools to the university, free and open to all. But from this constitution of 1816 to the one of 1851 very little real progress was made toward a realization of the school system proposed in the constitution of 1816. Township schools were provided in districts where there could be an attendance of 25 or more pupils. These schools had short terms, were poorly equipped and were not well taught. The teachers were paid by subscriptions from the patrons and they boarded round so they could pay him in part this way. There was no public revenue as the idea of general taxation for the support of schools had not yet been born. In addition to these district or common schools county seminaries were established in many counties. These were intended to provide secondary education or to furnish the link between the district schools and the college. In many of these the work was neither higher nor better than it was in the district school. The best work was done in the private academies. In the early 1820s Indiana University was opened. Colleges of the day all had preparatory schools and were taught mostly by ministers. Greek and Latin were stressed and they taught nothing that the pioneer could use in his work of clearing the land and getting a tillable farm started. Before 1851 in Indiana the school system had little unity. There was little, if any, supervision either state or local. The sale of Sections 16 formed the basis of the revenue, also the saline lands.





These were the days when in Kosciusko County there were some log cabin schoolhouses whose locations are not now known except for a few. One was in the neighborhood of the Berkey or 5-mile school. Ike Phillips remembered this one. Reub William's sister Sarah used to teach there. As the story goes this kind of a school depended on a fireplace and wood for warmth, had greased paper for windows, benches made of slabs on spindles and a desk around the sides of the room. Maybe it was a cabin someone had abandoned as a home, maybe it was one erected by the patrons. Anyhow it was a very crude affair. The first schoolhouse in Warsaw, Reub Williams said, was a frame building which sat about where the Morris home on Ft. Wayne Ave and Ft. Wayne street. This must have been about 1850. Joe Funk and Col Dodge were teachers about this time. They were perhaps paid by the people who sent children to the school.

For a few years previous to 1851 the state treasurer had acted as state superintendent of schools. His official duties, however, did not extend beyond financial matters. For a while there were three county examiners, three trustees, and for many years three sub-trustees in each district. These officials made little effort to supervise any work in the schools. It was in 1849 that sufficient interest in the schools enabled a law to be passed which put a levy of 10¢ per \$100 on the taxes for school purposes. Here began a long strung out struggle to change the peoples minds about their obligations to the public and compel those who had no children and <sup>now</sup> who wanted to send their children to private schools to help keep up the common schools. Hon. Jas. B. Frazer was in the legislature at this time and supported the idea of public schools at public





expense. Frazer was from Warsaw. Caleb Mills, the best man perhaps that ever lived in the State as a school man, was in favor of the change from the subscription idea to the taxing idea.

Even after the law was written some courts in the State tried to make out that it was unconstitutional and ruled that way in several lawsuits. This set the matter back. Rulings too were made that the school funds should not be pooled and those counties that had a considerable amount could keep it. In Kosciusko County all of the Sections No. 16 had perhaps been sold by 1860 the land bringing about \$1.25 an acre. Today Section 16 on the south side of Wawa-see Lake would bring about a million dollars.

When we consider the state before 1851 we can see that schools were not a main issue of the day. The country was new and presented many problems. There was a wide diversity of physical conditions in the state. There was a wide diversity in the personalities of the people. They had come from New England, the Virginias, the Carolinas, from Ohio and Pennsylvania. The old national road divided the state into two parts. Before schools could be seriously considered there was land to clear, houses to build, ditches to dig, and roads to build. Distances were long and transportation difficult, slow and expensive. It is not strange, then, that so little progress was made; rather, it is strange that any progress was made at all.

When Amos Kist came to Warsaw in 1851 there were about 150 people lived here and less than forty voters. Joe Funk and his cousin Emiline Yocum taught a two room school, about this time on South Indiana street. Reub Williams was one of the pupils. My father, a boy 14 at the time, lived in town and he once said that about one years schooling was all he ever had. He could read and write so it must have been an intensive course devoid of all the rah!





rah! rah! that now seems to go with the training. One of our earliest teachers about town was a Baptist minister by the name of J.L.D. Barnett. In 1849 this county voted 1068 for free schools and 444 against.

By this law of 1849 the actual management of the schools was with the board of township trustees. It was essentially a township system. Each civil township was incorporated as a school township. This took the place of the old congressional township which disappeared as a corporation. This new civil township thru its board of trustees, clerk and treasurer located school houses, built them with money raised by a township tax levy, took the enumeration, drew the money from the county treasury, hired teachers, dismissed them for cause, inspected the work and heard all complaints. It was the first great reform and an era of schoolhouse building followed. There were schools built in this county and it is about these that the following article is about. A tax of one-quarter of a mill on the dollar was laid for township libraries..The school law was re-written in 1852, 1855, 1861 and 1865 and finally in 1873 when the office of superintendent of county schools was established. By this law of '73 the stage was set for actual progress for there was no longer any argument about the support of our schools by taxation. Some major developments since 1873 have been the compulsory attendance law, the law doing away with yearly examinations for teachers, the tenure law which made them secure in their jobs, and the law making physical training, vocational ag, and home economics compulsory. This caused the building of gymnasiums. Basketball has come into the schools during the last 30 years and is the major sport for all the schools in the state.





Reub Williams used to say that the schoolhouse of the 1840's had one door without any glass in it and holes were cut in the logs for windows. Seats were made out of logs hewed rather smooth on one side with pegs stuck in for legs. There was a puncheon floor and a clapboard roof held down with ridge poles. Warsaw fared better for its first schoolhouse was a frame building near the junction of Ft. Wayne street with Ft. Wayne avenue. By 1847 there were three schools in this township, one at Warsaw, one on the Swihart corner, (now the Zimmer corner west of town) and one called the Ford or Cook school. They were all subscription schools. In 1850 there were 60 schoolhouses in this county. In 1848 1255 people voted for free schools and 450 voted against it. Public money for the upkeep of schools was a brand new idea. In 1849 the vote for and against was 1068 to 444. By 1850 there were nine church buildings in the county. Four were Methodist, three were Baptists and two were Presbyterian. In 1857 there were 17 select schools in the county. The one at Oswego was well advertised in the papers of the day. By 1853, just a hundred years ago, there were 101 schools in the county and four years later 107. In 1856 nine new frame buildings were built for school purposes, the average cost of this kind of a building being \$225.00. Population figures for 1860 were

Warsaw	1124		
Pierceton	293	Oswego	117
Leesburg	289	Monoquet	66
Milford	209	Webster	61
Syracuse	182	County	17418.

Ten years later the figures were as follows:

Warsaw	2206	Syracuse	227
Pierceton	1063	Oswego	116
Milford	432	Monoquet	92
Etna Green	397	Webster	87
Leesburg	320		

There were 4 high schools in this county in 1872. Warsaw started graduating pupils in 1878. Many people laughed at the idea of a high school thinking that anything above a grade school education was unnecessary and extravagant.



## SCHOOLS OF THE 40's.

In 1836 the first school in Syracuse was built on the hill. In the SW part of the township another cabin school was in session. Timothy Mote was one of the first teachers in this district. On Section 29 in Vanburen Township was another early cabin school. It was built in the fall of 1835. John G. Woods was the first teacher. It was near what was later the Troup school. In 1840 a cabin school was built on Section 11 in Jefferson Township. James Marti was the teacher. It was near the Fisher school of later years. On Section 32 of Scott Township there was an early school in the 1840s two miles north of the present Stoney Point Church near the Zinn School of the 1880s. In Clay Township the first school was in a log cabin in the northwest part of the township perhaps on Union Street. This was built about 1840. At Mount Pleasant a school was built in 1841. It was a hewed log schoolhouse well made and serviceable. In Seward Township the first school was on the Robinson farm and Mark Smith was the first teacher. This was south of Beaver Dam lake. In Franklin Township there was a school on Section 35 back in the 40's. Later it might have been called the Juda School. <sup>\*</sup> Jeremiah Burns was the first teacher. In Harrison Township the first school was on Section 29 and it was built in 1838. Henry Bradley was the teacher. Later the Casselman School was in this vicinity. In Prairie Township the first cabin school was on Section 10. It was built in 1836 and a Mr. Moore was the teacher. This was near the present site of Clunette. In Tippecanoe Township Thomas K. Warner was the first teacher in a school in 1838-9 near the present site of North Webster. In Warsaw school was held in the o





Books of 1851 From an old letter John Warner III

Wrights Orthography

Sanders Spelling Book

The Elementary Spelling Book

Parkers Rhetorical Readers

Parkers Exercises & Aids to English Composition.

Parkers Philosophy

Clark's grammar.

New Junior High School 1st used fall 1954  
new entrance school ditto.

New WTS in El. Division 1st used 1960-61-62.  
1st used fall of 62. Smith Street revamped.

New Middle School first used 1975-6.  
Old Freshman High not used in 75-76.

Algebra taught at Leeburg Ca 1845.

Middle School <sup>first</sup> used 1975-6. Freshman WTS  
not used in 75-76.





In the 1840s.

frame courthouse on the NE corner of Center and Indiana streets after the new courthouse was built about 1845. Joe Dodge, Alf Minear and Joe Funk were teachers. Ike Phillips who lived to a ripe old age once told us that there was a cabin school near the old 5-mile corner back in the 1840s. Michael Nye lived near it and had some children going to it. Reub Williams's sister taught here. It was about this time that Reub was listed as one of the best spellers of the district. He relates that Joe Dodge's school and Joe Funks school once had a spelling contest at Dodge's school just west of town where the Rough school was later and that a wagon load of kids upset in crossing Walnut Creek on west Center street. He was one of them. There was a cabin school at the north end of the Main Street in Monoquet. This is a general summary of schools of the day as given in the township histories and other sources.

These schools were subscription schools. There was not much grading and children read out of any book available. Some used the Bible. The writer has an American History of the times bought by Asa Nye of Colms at Leesburg for shillings and pence. It ends with the administration and death of President Harrison. We might add that there were two early schools in Washington township one north of the present town of Pierceton taught by Adam Laing and another south of the present townsite in the Ryerson settlement. In these days there was a township library at the courthouse. Mention is made in the commissioners records of this and of buying Dillon's History of Indiana in two volumes. In 1845 the auditor was made the librarian. Loney was paid for making a set of shelves. It appears that these books were sold and that the library went out

\* also called

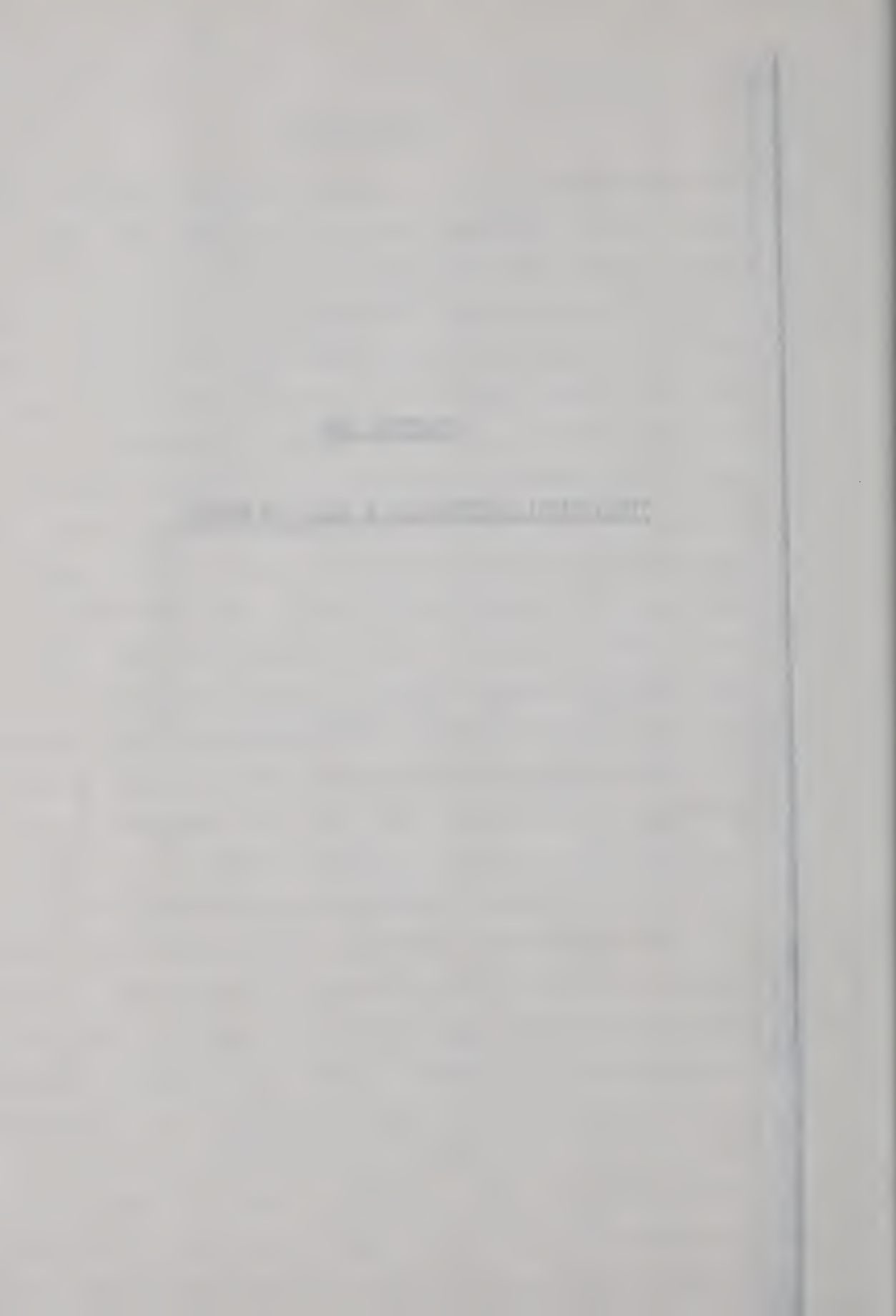
\* Miller filed



CHAPTER TWO

THE SCHOOL PATTERN IN K.C.I. IN 1866.





### JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

In 1866 there was a school in Section 6. Later it was called the Cassel School. At the S.W. corner of Section 1 was a German Baptist Church. No. 3 was in Section 24 southwest of Milford. It was later known as the Davisson School. In Section 22 was Old No. 4 where the settlement called Hastings was later. Then it was on the McKibben farm.

This township was quite marshy and was not drained for many years after 1866. Mrs. M. Lucy owned 220 acres in Sections 1 and 2. G. B. Hutchens had 600 acres and Annanias Kinney 320. B. W. Oakley owned all of school section 16. He perhaps bought it for about \$1.00 an acre. Christian Byler was a landowner in this township. Then there was Rodibaugh, Nolins, Teeple and Litchenwalters.

### SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

School No. 4 was near the center of Sec. 2 across from the West 160. Hepton is shown in Section 10 as quite a little village. No. 2 was at the south quarter post of Section 26. Millwood is shown one mile west of the present Community Center. No road goes where the road is now south of Nappanee. There is a T road at the Community Center corner. No. 3 was at the west quarter post of 32. J. Shearer owned 520 acres, W. Saner 236, and Lorenzo W. Nye 960 acres in Sections 19 & 20 which were in Scott Township in 1866.

This <sup>Twp</sup>~~section~~ too contained a lot of marshlands in 1866. It contains no school section 16. Every section 16 was given for schools and sold by the auditor. They were gobbled up at nominal sums. The one in Turkey Creek now worth a million or more sold for <sup>\$ 2.00</sup>~~\$1.25~~ an acre. It borders the lake on the south and has South Park in it and other plats. It is hard to see ahead in this world and is easy to take the road that is the easiest.





VanBuren Township.

The map for 1866 is quite torn and wrinkled over this part and is hard to interpret. Old No. 7 School was south of what was called Wawasee Lake but is now Dewart Lake. It was on the farm of Mr. Chrowl. No. 6 was in the NW part of Section 34 on the Hoover Farm. No. 2 was NW of Milford on the Rodibaugh farm in Section 5. School No. 5 was in the north part of Section 23. No. 7 was at Milford on the same site as is used now for a school. No. 1 was in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 11.

People who were prominent around Milford in 1866 were as follows:

Sampson J. North	Attorney
M. Felkner	Merchant
I. Hie Nolin	Merchant & Farmer
C. C. Reynolds	Merchant & Postmaster
Daniel Miller	Hardware and tin smith
J. C. Potter	Physician & Surgeon
J. G. Loeckard	Boots & Shoes manufacturer
J.R.Ashbrook & C.D.Felkner	Farmers
John Quilly	Carriage and Wagon manufacturer
A. Roberts & Brother	Proprietors Great Western Hotel.

Land Owners in the Township: Around Wabsee Lake A.H.Stout, William Felkner, F. Edgell, M. Gibbons, J. Conrad.

Other Landowners: Devaults, S. Clayton, Toms, Rippeys, Nines, Gibbons, R. Long, Jacobys, J. Brady, and A.C.Cpvey.

As we write this we are informed of the death of William C. Felkner of Warsaw aged 86 who is a grandson of the first settlers in and around Milford. He leaves an estate of \$116,000.00 more or less which goes to his invalid wife in trust thento his daughter Marjorie and her son Bill Wagner.



Turkey Township in 1866.

In Section 24 west of Cromwell was school No. 6 and a Church of God near it. This is now just east of Crows Nest. Crow had a sawmill just west at the turn in the road. In No. 5 was ~~the~~ on the Markley farm in Sec. 22 later called Vawter Park School. At the SE corner of 20 was school No. 3 on the Guy 80. A U. B. Church was  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile east on the Strieby farm. In the center of Section 35 on the <sup>Millinger School</sup> Millinger farm was No. 8.<sup>\*</sup> In 34 there was a German Baptist Church on the Shook Farm. In 32 was School No. 4 on the Mock Farm. No. 2 school was uptown at Syracuse.

Merchants etc. at Syracuse were as follows:

Samuel France	Physician & Surgeon
D. C. Kelly	Physician & Surgeon
Joseph A. Kindig	Merchant
Sharron Hall	Druggist
William Guy	Merchant
Jacob Rosenbarger	Miller
Even Miles	Justice of the Peace.
Martin Hillabold	Prop. Sawmill
W. W. Baird	Carpenter & Sawyer
Jeremiah Snyder	Carpenter & Joiner
John Widner	Blacksmith
S. F. Eisenhour	Clerk & Trustee

People who owned land around the lake in 1866 were as follows:

W. Ruple	N. Drake	D. Sharp	A. Richard
G. Bushong	C. Markley	D. Gans	J. Phillips
N. Crow	S. Parin	W.P. Bonner	W. Moore
G. Hauser	J. Buckman	Rupert & Story	O.B. Skinner
M. Hillabold		J.H. Defreese	W. W. Baird
J. Ott 200 acres north of Syracuse Lake			
S. Rittenhouse 1046 acres NE Cor of Township.			

Landowners other than above in the township were: Guy, Hoover, Millin, McClintock, Rittenhouse, Eyers, Weaver, Skinner, Westlock, Noel, Blanchard, Gordy, Hamman, Baugher and Rothenberger.

\* ? Shook





Etna Township.

In 1866 there were several schoolhouses in Etna Township. It is likely that they were of frame construction. No. 1 was in the SE part of Section 3 in the northern part of the township. <sup>Bryant School</sup> one-half a mile east was a sawmill on the farm of Mr. Plummer. <sup>with</sup> <sup>part</sup> <sup>teacher</sup> School No. 5 was in section 12 on the Robert Towns farm. No. 2 was north of Etna Green on the corner known as Bloody Corners. It was on the Miller Farm. No. 4 was at the southwest corner of Etna Green. It was on the R.M. Reid farm. Old No. 2 was in the southeast part of the township along the ditch leading from Huffmans Lake now known as the Robinson Ditch. It was on the Grant farm. Some of the farmers owning land in this township in 1866 were Robert Towns, Mr. Guy, Idens, Barbours, Lightfoots, Hartzels, Toliver G. Parks, Ganshorns, Bowmans, Harshners, Burghs, anglins, Plummers, Johnsons and Bakers. The township is drained by Camp Creek now known as the Danner Ditch and by other ditches.

Merchants in Etna Green in 1866 were partially as follows:

William Bowman	Manufacturer and lumber industry.
A. Bowman	Proprietor of the Liberty House.
John Davis	Merchant and PM
S. K. David	Ry & Ticket Agent
Henry Flowers	Dry Goods and Groceries
I. Hartzel	Carpenter
David James	Farmer & Trustee
L. W. Plummer	Mfg & Lbr Dealer
Reid & Plummer	Dressed and Rough lbr.
Samuel Riggins	Prop. Panama House & J.P.
G. R. Stillwell	General store.
T. Shenefield	Carpenter
J. E. Thomas	Carpenter
Josh Baker	Farmer & Trustee.





17 12

Prairie Township

1866.

School No. 1 was on the Plummer Farm in Section 1. Hughes, Hearn, Websters, Bishops and Eylers lived in this part of the township. In Section 7 on the Boone farm was a U.B. Church now known as Stoney Point. One half a mile east in the center of 8 was old No. 2. It was on the Beck farm. Frog Palace school was SW of Galveston in Section 13 on the Boggs farm. In Section 17 along an angling road to the NW was a Methodist Church. In Section 20 was Old no. 7 on the Hayes farm NE of Huffman Lake. Hays, Puntenneys, Yenners, Martins and Raricks lived near this school. A cemetery was on the Rose Farm NW of Galveston. In Section 22 there was a Baptist Church. School No. 5 was in the NE corner of Section 25 in the Berkeley neighborhood. No. 6 was the Whitehead school in Section 27. An M.E. Church was at the SW corner of 36. It is Pleasant View.

Landowners in this township in 1866 were A. Wallace, Samuel Wallace, J. C. Poor, A. Rarick, W. Garber, D. Wray, A. J. Lawyer, M. Phillips, Dillsavers, Hoffers, Gosherts, Summys, Martins, Harman Anglins, and Higgs. The postoffice box for Mr. Higgs is still in the old store building at Angleton. Then there were Zimmermans, Cummings, Boones and Becks. At Galveston (Clunette) on the N&S street was a shop, then a store then a shoe store opposite which to the east was a blacksmith's shop. South of the street was the postoffice in a store, a church, School No. 4 and then Hiram Bogges blacksmith shop. Millers lived on the corner. The population of this township was 1240. There were 4244 voters in the County according to statistics on this 1866 map and 2380 people lived in Warsaw. County valuation was \$4,464,000.



Plain Township.

1866

This township had several schools at this time perhaps most of them of frame construction and most of them replaced later by a brick building. School No. 1 was the Catey school on the farm of S.B.Catey in Section 2 in the NE part of the county. One of the Catey girls married Charlie Beatty and another married O. D. Ervin. School No. 3 was in the SW part of Section 18. It was known as the Hall or Cummings school. It was on the west line of the township. The Bone Prairie M.E. Church is shown west of Oswego a mile. It was dedicated in 1859. It has stood for many years in the yard at the Beatty farm and is used as a shed. Old No. 9 was in the NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> of Section 15 SE of Oswego on the Ross Beatty farm. Later a school house was built SE of it and was known as Okalona. School No. 6 was west of Chapmans Lake and was known as the eight square. It was a frame building built in the shape of an octagon, the only one in the county like it. Later it was moved to the south and used as a church. No. 8 was in Section 31 and was known as the Black School. It was on the farm of M. Wallace and sat next to the line fence between Wallace and Black. At Monoquet was school No. 4 on Lot 8 of Block 6. This is on the north side of Main street. On Lot 4 of Block 5 sat a Baptist Church. School, No. 2 was on Lot 111 in Leesburg on the SW corner of Jefferson and Prairie streets. Later a schoolhouse was built on this lot. It was a two story brick built when J.W. Arms strong was trustee about 1869. It burned down about 1910. This site was then sold to Metz and a new school built where the present building is now. No. 5 school was the Kelly School in Section 8. In 1866 no roads are shown leading to this schoolhouse. In Oswego was No. 7 east on the south side of the Main street.





Some of the people who owned land in Plain Township in 1866 were about as follows. Frenches owned all west and south of Tippecanoe Lake. Longs owned much around Leesburg and Harris around Monoquet, Dr. Harper owned east of Leesburg. W. Gunter owned north of Chapman's Lake and G. Shroyer owned all east of the lake 273 acres. Elias Scholl had mills at Monoquet. Other landowners were Thomas, Thompsons, Gawthropes, Nixons, Beattys, Rippeys, Moons, Stookeys, Harpers, Whites, Archibalds, Little & Sad, (Sad was a doctor at Monoquet). Others were H. P. Kelly, Stanleys, Halls, Bersts, Davis, Rosebrughs, Steve Marvel, J. Hand, M. Wallace, J. Kimes, Buttons, Ostranders, Clarks, Harns, Fridleys and Elkanah Huffman.

Leesburg is an old town, older than Warsaw. Levi Lee had a mill on the river back in the 1830s. A few years ago (1933) they celebrated their centennial at Leesburg and placed uptown one of the burs from Lees mill, the ruins of which can still be pointed out. It was a mile or so above Monoquet. There is a road called the Leesburg road which came from Ft. Wayne. Early settlers came to this county on this road and would put up at Lightfoots Hotel or tavern in Leesburg and then follow the trail to Warsaw the next day. Barbe had some mills east in the Kuhn Lake neighborhood. When the Nye family crossed his mill dam he charged them a fee.

Merchants in Leesburg in 1866 were as follows: Wm. A. Archibald had a general store, S.M. Blain was the blacksmith, Metcalf Beck had the Empire Hotel and was a merchant, E.M. Baker was the methodist minister, Jim Cisney made harness and sold saddles, Card Brothers & Stickney had the grist mill, Wm. H. Hawkes and Co. had a store, Joseph S. Lessig was a grocer, S.F. ~~Smith~~ Miller was a ~~physi~~ physician and surgeon, P. M. Noggle was the miller, Sam Roberts a tailor





Samuel and J.H. Stephenson had a drug store, J.A. Smith's books and stationery, E. W. Stephenson was a notary public, C.M. Sanderson was a clerk, W.P. Seymour a doctor, H. Upton silversmith, and Nelson Watts a carpenter and joiner.

Last word joiner meant a man who could put up a house or barn and make the timbers join at the correct angle. He never studied solid geometry a day in his life and yet it every time he erected a building. It is wonderful what a carpenter can do with a carpenter's square. In these days carpenters would get all the heavy timbers ready for a job then the whole neighborhood would help to raise it and when it was raised they would have a big dinner. Those who drank perhaps had all of this beverage they wanted during the



Tippecanoe Township.1866

School No. 3 in this township was north of North Webster on the Syracuse road. It was no doubt the Goble School. Angles, Klines, Swiharts, Gobles, Crows, Kuhns and Guys lived round about No. 5 was the McCauley School in Section 6. This would be in the NW part of the township in the Henwood, Poltz and French neighborhood. No. 4 was in Section 9 and was the Johnson School, or maybe the Warner. T. R. Warner owned a farm near it. At the SE corner of West and North Streets in North Webster was a school. The map also shows in this town a Methodist church and a Presbyterian church at time. Henry Kline was a merchant there, Jacob Stemler sold and made boots and shoes, Henry Gallentine was a blacksmith and J.H. Carpenter was a carpenter and joiner. Ben Yohn had a store south of town at his mill. It was on the west side of the road opposite the mill. He had the postoffice here and is said to have kept the general delivery in a flour barrel. School No. 1 was in Section 12 on the Weimer farm. Yohns, Hubers, and Klines lived in this part of the township. Old No. 10 was on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of the White farm in Sec. 14. Old No. 6 was on the Beagle farm in Section 19 south of Shoe Lake. It was at the southeast corner of the crossroads about a half mile south of the lake. No. 9 was in Section 21 on the Pratt farm. No. 11 was at the SW corner of Section 24 on the McBride farm. Jacobs, Daniels, Hyles and Feters lived in this part of the township. No. 7 was at Dutchtown <sup>in</sup> ~~on~~ the Stoneburner neighborhood. A sawmill was near it. Makemsons and Gilliams lived close to it. No. 8 was South of Barbeee Lakes on the hill and was the Dunham School. Sam Elder, Sebrings and Leazleys owned land in this vicinity.





I am told that a schoolhouse used to be south of the  
 Dunham schoolhouse site down <sup>up</sup> near the creek (Fred Elder

Scott School in Harrison was 5 Side Road  
 Crystal Hk Rd. Hobart Craghton taught here.

### Harrison

- Geo McKill says 4-18-60 25 yrs old.  
 Dec. 14 Coops used to be frame S S Rd  
 1884 Brick H S.  
 Geo McKill went here  
 Marion Longbraker & Ann Woodhouse teachers.  
 Dec. 30-31 Millburn T. Old School Baptist Church.  
 " 11. Hayhurst.  
 " 8. ~~Scott~~  
 " 4. Scott  
 " 26. Catell School  
 " 26 East (Maple Grove) on Barber Farm.  
 " 21 Casselman.  
 " 9. Scott.

Geo McKill taught at Palestine. Old No. 12  
 School was in west part of town up n fr the church.  
 on lot 80 n of m church.

Mr McKill died 11/10/62. 87 yrs old  
 left large estate. over 100 thousand.

His Smith used to go to old Burlington.  
 Had no toilets. Girls took off one way in  
 the woods & boys the other. His father Paul  
 Smith built in building Coops chapel 1896  
 & passed away.

Orrille Kihmer taught at River Bend



1776

Harrison Township

1866

School No. 1 was in the extreme NE corner of the township in the Goshert neighborhood. East across the street in Wayne Township was Zion Church. No. 2 was on the Miller farm  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Orion and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile north. Old No. 3 was in Section 5 on the Carpenter farm  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of Atwood. Gaults, Griffiths and Tee gardens owned land in this vicinity. No. 5 was the <sup>River Bend</sup> Mayhurst School in the west one-half of Section 11  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Wooden Lake. Mayhursts, Shattos and Buckmans lived near it. No. 4 was on the Ellis farm SW corner of Section 14. Lewis, Johnsons and Romines lived near it. In Section 18 McCullough had a sawmill and grist mill with a mill race coming from a dam a mile or so south on Trimble Creek. Later their mill was west of Wooden Lake. School No. 6, old Burlington, was in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 17. Pettycords, Lutes, Creightons, Smiths, Kurtz and Pyles lived near it. Hi Smith used to attend this school as a son of Paul Smith. Cook School No. 8 was in the NW corner of Section 21. Cooks Chaple was in Section 22 to the west. Tabor & Ewing land traders owned all of Section 24. J. B. Cattell owned land in Section 23. School No. 11 was on the Piper Farm in Section 26. Cattells, Guys and Doremires might have patronized this school. No. 13 was on the present site of Mentone about 15 years before the town was founded. A Methodist Church was just to the east. Garwoods, Barbers and Morgans lived near here. School 8 was on Lot 86 at Palestine SW of the M.E. Church. Wileys, Williams, Milburns and Dr. W.E. Barber owned land around this village which in 1866 was a busy place. Samuel Croxson and Brother were the millers. J.C. Gray a doctor, M. Winter



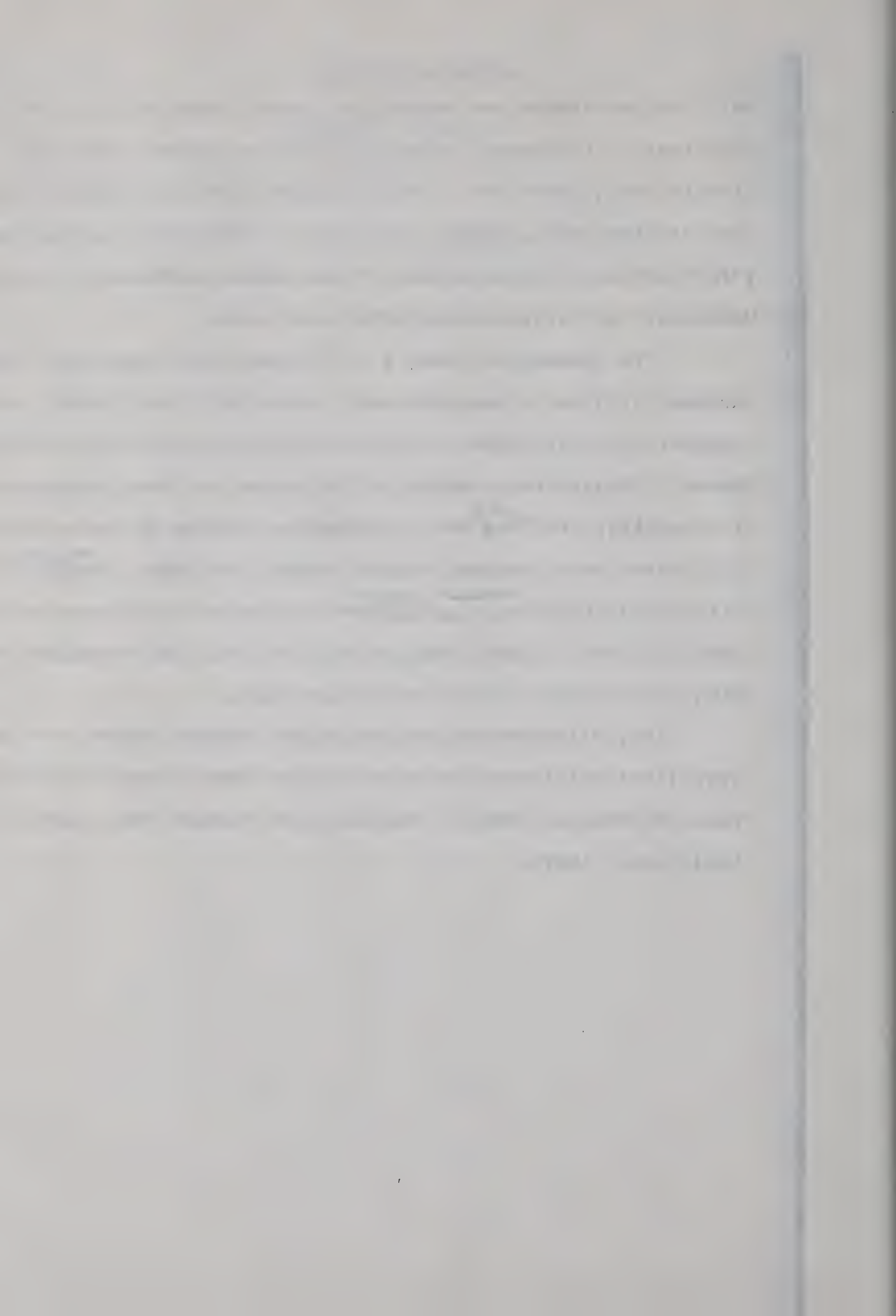


## Harrison Township

sold and made boots and shoes, and Aaron Liskey was an auctioneer. Vandermarks, Latimers, Shireys, Mayers and Rupes lived near Palestine in 1866. There was a Baptist Church one mile east of town on the back bone road. School No. 13 was on this road on the Barber farm about one half mile west of the Devils backbone. J. Shue, W. Gochenour and D. Vandermark lived near here.

In Atwood, in 1866, L. H. Shatto was a physician and surgeon, William W. Longyear was a merchant, Isaac Garard was a grocer and postmaster, William H. Griffith was railroad agent, Thomas J. Vaughn was a clerk, D. D. Bryant was the proprietor of a sawmill, Andy <sup>Wray</sup> Ray was a brickmaker, George H. Green and I. N. Hovey were farmers. Atwood became a village about <sup>9 years after</sup> the time the railroad was built thru <sup>founded in 1865,</sup> ~~in 1866-7~~. It appears that there was no school in town in 1866. Perhaps they went to the Carpenter school which was not far out of town to the south.

Mr. Hildenbrandt who was raised around Atwood says the very first settlement there was at the foot of the big hill to the west of town and that at one time they thought the railroad would build shops there.



Wayne Township.1866

In studying the old map of this township for 1866 we find the old mill dam for Chapmans mill in Section 3. W. Cosgrove owned the farm around it. In the 1840s it was a busy place where much<sup>an</sup> lumber was saved. It was on Deeds Creek. In Section 5 north of town was the brickyards of Upson and Richart. The Swihart school<sup>\*</sup> was on the corner of crossroads in Section 12 just west of Warsaw now known as the Zimmer corner. G. Swihart owned 300 acres here. The last brick schoolhouse built there was known as the Elliott School. It has been gone for fifteen years. This school of 1866 stood out in Swiharts farm about 60 rods north of the road and was not on any road but perhaps was reached by a lane. School No. 4 was in Section 10 about a mile east of Pike Lake. The Holbrook School No. 2 stood in Section 14 on the Wooster Road. Section 16 was the school section in this township and in all others. It contains Eagle (Winona Lake) and so has little dry land in it. Eagle Lake is the second largest lake in the county. In Section ~~25~~<sup>30</sup> over in the east part of the township was the Ludlow school. In Section 28 was old No. 6 two miles east of the Pittenger School which was in Section 30. Here<sup>in Sec 30</sup> John Pittenger had a mill dam and a sawmill that had been in operation for about 20 years. People used to be baptised at the mill dam. Walnut Creek flows thru this vicinity. The SE Cor of Section 25 is in Goose Lake. A pretty lake called Mud<sup>\*</sup> Lake for lack of a better name is NW of Goose Lake. In the E $\frac{1}{2}$  of Section 26 (the W $\frac{1}{2}$  is in Harrison Twp.) is the Devils Back Bone and Sickle Lake is here. They say it has no bottom. In Sec-

\* Diamond Lake\* also called Rough School





36 down on Yankee Street is shown a Methodist Church on the land of Henry Ford. Pleasant Valley School was in Section 33 some miles south of town. This was the Walton neighborhood. The Whitney School was on the Packerton Road in Section 34. In Section 35 was old No. 5 on the Bates farm. The map is torn badly over some sections of this township and so we may have missed some schools. This, however, is just about the setup for 1866. It might be that some of these schools were still log cabins. It is doubtful if any of these were brick buildings.

A person writing descriptions in this township has to remember that it has two of the following sections 1-2-11-12-13-14-23-24-25-26 35-36. Some are only half sections. But land in these are in Twp. 32 North and Range 5 instead of Range 6. It is easy here to make a mistake of six miles! This township is 7 1/2 miles east and west by 6 N&S making 45 square miles. It is the largest now in the County. In 1866 Clay had 54 and was the largest. Lake Township too 24 of these about 1870 leaving Clay with 30.

Many oldtimers owned land in this township in 1866. Daniel Groves owned land in Sections 1 & 2 in the NE part of the township. William Cosgrove had land in Section 3. East of Pike Lake were the farms of C. Fletcher, Dr. Henry Gilbert, and others. Dr. John Keit Leedy owned the farm north of Center Lake. In Section 6 H.C. Hayden had a farm and brickyard. S. Dunnuck and Resin Winship were in 1 and 11 west of town. Winship had 148 acres. Swihart had 300 acres in Section 12 and east of town Jacob Boss owned the land for a mile and a quarter. Joe Funk owned the E 1/2 of Section 11. Holbrooks and Menzies owned about all of Section 12 east of town. Jordans and



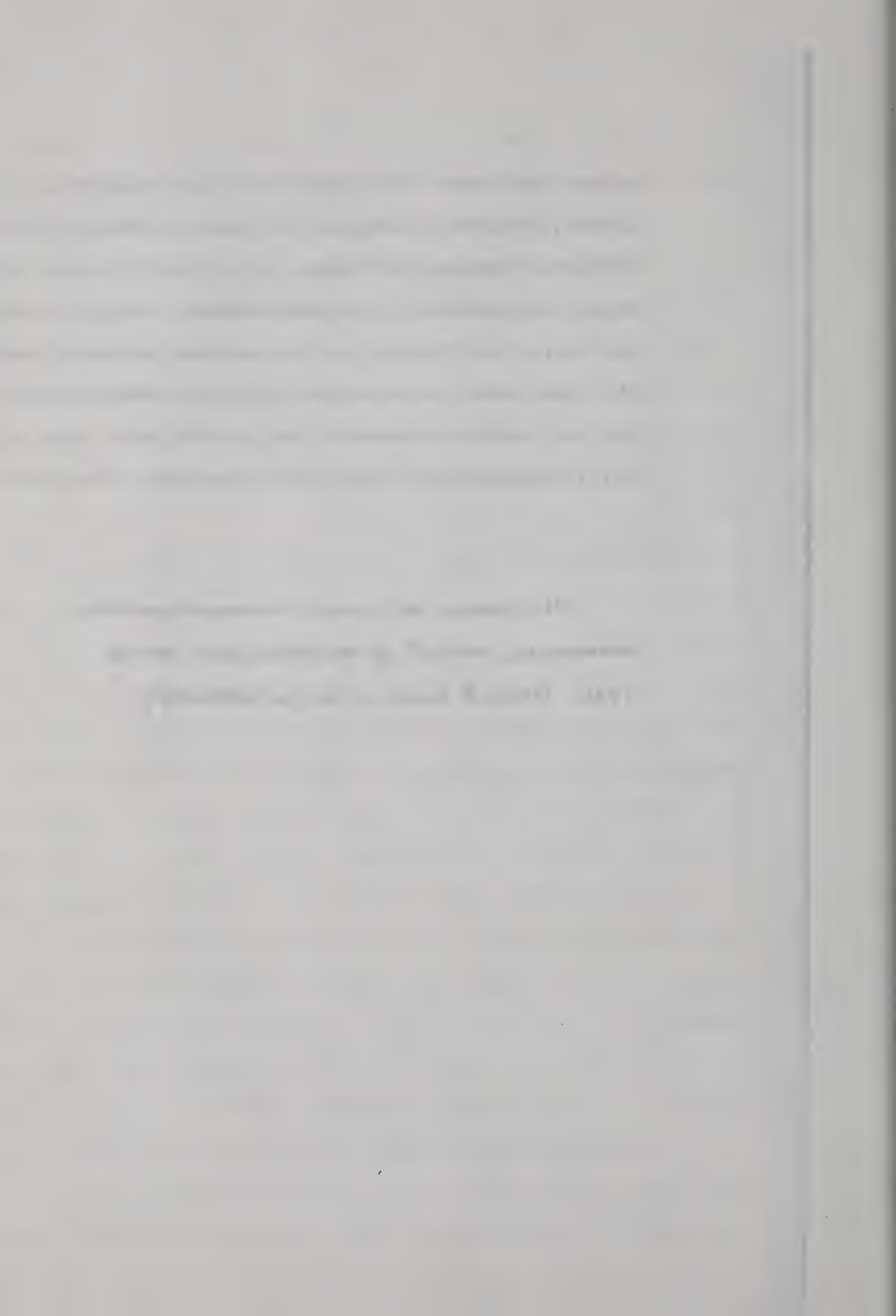
and Douglasses were in Sec. 13. Holbrooks, Elders, Johnsons and McClearys owned most of Section 14. Where Winona Lake Towns is now was owned by Alfred Wilcox, J. Pointer, and J. Johnson. A large spring is shown on the Wilcox Farm which is no doubt the grotto in front of the Billy Sunday home. Section 16 is taken up very largely by Eagle Lake. Elijah Hays owned the land to the north where the Fair Grounds are now. P. R. Loyaston, the Shaffer heirs and Alfred Minear owned land south of town in Section 17. In 18 A. Baker, Elijah Hays, and H. Ford owned much land. Hayes gave his to the missionary society of the M. E. Church. Samuel Chipman also owned a part of this section. In 19 Henry Ford, J. Little and Lehman owned some of the land. This is on the west township line. In 14 the Guy farm was large now owned by Creightons. South of it in 24 Boggs owned a large farm. In 19 south of town lived the Eschbachs, Pittengers, Dickensheets, Leightys and Pottengers. Taber & Ewing, land dealers, owned the N<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of 20. In this section lived the Webbs, Jim, Dan and Ehud. Blackfords, Pottengers and Bleepers lived south of Eagle Lake in 21. Sleeper had a corn cracking mill here in early day along Clear Creek. Kellys and Deweys lived in 22. In 23 McClearys and Holbrooks owned large farms. Bradys and Smiths were in 24. Sheely and Scotts and Wolford were in 25. A lake near here is called Sheely Lake. In the SE corner of 26 was our first county farm. Evans, Stoners and Reeds were in Section 27. In 28 lived the Frushes, Halsteads, Myers and Purkeys. In 29 were the Comstocks, Bodkins, Waltons and the farm of Medcalf Beck. In 30 the landowners in part were the Pittengers, Losures, Manwells and Leightys. In 25 lived the Bierces, Lowens, Boggs, Emersons, Andricks and Crists. In the E<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> of 26 lived Henry Ford and the Vandykes. In 35 were the Murdocks, and Rosses and in 36 the Li





trouts and Fords. In 31 the Cooks and Heislars. In 32 were Clases, Petersons, Bodkins and Henry Bartols. In 33 we find Knowles, Niceleys and Linns. In 34 the Whitneys, Lightfoot Evans and Pierces. In 35 the Munsons, Wheelers, Dunkleberg and Evans. And finally in the extreme southeast Section 36 find the Funks, Snyders and Conklins. Here was the Davis. And such were the names on the map 87 years ago. Wayne Town had a population of 1690 and Warsaw 2380. The total was 40

*The Cowan Seminary in Warsaw was the aristocratic school of the town from 1857 to 1876. Students paid a fee for attending.*



Washington Township

1866.

It appears that Washington Township was well supplied with schools in 1866 there being about 13 schools in the township. In Section 1 in the extreme NE corner of the township was Riding Lake and east of it Samuel Firestone owned 250 acres. School No. 1 was on the Kaylor farm at the North end of the section. Weavers and Bratts lived near here. In Section 3 was School No. 2 about the center of the section. It was on the Menzie Farm 1/2 mile east of the center of the section. In the NW corner of Section 7 was 1 Grove or Bussing school. It was next to the township line. In 16 was a Baptist Church on the north side of the road later called Washington Union. A methodist church was south of the road in 15. At the NW Cor of 16 was school No. 6 called the Menzie School. It was southeast of the later school by this name. In Section 13 is Robinson Lake partly in this county. In the NE corner of 14 was Old No. 7 on the farm of Adam Laing who owned 200 acres. Mud Lake is in 15 and here lived Orrs, McMeals and Humphreys. In Section 1 was old No. 5 near the center and on the farm of Daniel Vanness who owned 320 acres in here northwest of Wooster. At Wooster in Section 20 there was a school at the NW corner of town. Here were a few stores, and some shoe shops, and a blacksmiths shop. Lewis L. Baker and Samuel Riddle were grocers, Ann M. Baker had a boarding House and Tunis VanVleet was a farmer. Bakers Hall used to be used for dances etc. No. 9 was the Moore School about a mile to the north of Pierceton at the SE corner of the cross roads. No. 8 was in Section 23 where Workmans owned 200 acres. There was a sm

The first thing I noticed when I stepped  
 out of the car was the cold. It was a  
 sharp, biting cold that seemed to seep  
 into my bones. I shivered as I walked  
 toward the entrance of the building.  
 The door was open, and I stepped  
 inside. The interior was dimly lit,  
 with a few lights glowing from  
 sconces on the walls. The air was  
 still and heavy, with a faint  
 scent of old wood and dust. I  
 walked down a long, narrow hallway,  
 the walls of which were covered in  
 tapestries. The tapestries depicted  
 various scenes, some of which I  
 recognized as being from the  
 stories of the gods. I continued  
 walking, my footsteps echoing on the  
 stone floor. The hallway ended in  
 a large, ornate room. The room was  
 filled with furniture, including  
 a large, carved wooden table and  
 several chairs. The walls were  
 covered in more tapestries, and the  
 ceiling was high and vaulted. I  
 stood in the center of the room,



cemetery to the north a little ways. A. Hoover owned 320 acres of land just east of Pierceton. School 4 was in Pierceton in the SE part of town on Lot 5 of Block 3. School 11 was near the center of 32. No. 12 was east of it in 34 and was on the angling road just west of Ryersons mills. No. 13 called the railroad school was in 35 on the Beardorf farm. It appears from this that this township was well fitted out with district schools. Pierceton and Wooster were both busy places about this time and Pierceton was the site of a wagon factory and a large furniture factory run by Conant & Moore. It was easily the second largest town in the county and perhaps had a population of about 1000.

In this township in 1866 the following people were landowners: Hoovers, Elders, Vancourens, Makemsons, Sommervilles, Reeds, Chapl Snyders, Rafter, O'Briens, Logans, Shadows, Haydens, Kleinhaus, Stinsons, Orrs, Firestones, Weavers, Leedys, Menzies, Cretchers, Humphreys, Mcneals, Richcreeks and Bussings, Vannesses and many others.

At the northwest corner of this township used to be the Shortown School a mile and a half south of Dutchtown. This was a brick schoolhouse and has been gone for twenty years or so. At this corner we have the corner of four townships, Washington, Wayne, Plain and Tippecanoe.



FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP1866

Franklin Township is composed of 36 sections<sup>5</sup>, 6 of which are in the pan handle. It contains no lakes of any size and is drained mostly by Yellow Creek which later became the Meredith Ditch. The southwest part of the township goes into the Bucher Ditch. School No. 5 in 1866 was in Section 5 on the T.M. Wiley farm. At the NW corner of Section 1 was an M.E. Church which is now in Mentone. School No. 8 was at the SW corner of Section 2 on the Holman Farm. No. 1 was in Section 24 in the south part of town. Sevastopol at this time had a store on the NE corner and NW corner of the cross-roads, and several shops. No. 6 was in the NE corner of Section 1. No. 4 was on the Sarber farm at the ~~SE~~ corner of the cross roads. It was in Section 30 and would now be south of Burket. It was on an old angling road from Palestine to Beaver Dam and was about one mile north of Beaver Dam. Old No. 3 was a mile north of Sevastopol and 40 rods east. It was near Yellow Creek. Dr. A. M. Towle of Sevastopol owned the farm. School 13 was in Section 6 about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of Beaver Dam. 14 was in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of 17 on the Button Farm NW of Rock Lake about a mile. No. 7 was on the Thompson Farm. Old No. 2 was in Section 20 in a triangle at the SE corner of the Tucker Farm. From this it would appear that this township which has so much good farm land was well educated, or rather settled <sup>with</sup> well educated people. This township has never had a large town within its borders. Both Beaver Dam and Sevastopol were live trading places seventy years ago but were never very large. Both had postoffices. Mentone is now partly in this township, the main street east and west being the line between Franklin and Harrison.









17

Seward Township.

1866

Seward Township is a long narrow township 9x4 miles. <sup>17</sup> tines jut into it at the NE corner. The Township has several very pretty lakes. In the NE part of this township at the end of Union Street were the farms of Tom <sup>Foster</sup> ~~Foster~~, Mr. S. C. Gray, W. H. Bowser and Rupes. No. 6 School was in the SE corner of Section 9 on the Beyers farm. No. 5 was in Section 12 south of the end of the road coming in from the east. It was later called the McGinley School. It was on the Magner farm in 1866, No. 4 was in the SW corner of 13 and was on the farm of Mr. Kirkpatrick. This was later called the Garvin School. G. Garvin was in 1866 one of the largest landholders of the township. No. 7 was on the Harding farm in the NE corner of Section 21. Seward Postoffice was north of Yellow Creek Lake perhaps at somebodys home. School No. 10 was NE of this lake in Section 27. No. 3 was in 35 on the Koffel farm. No. 8 was NE of Beaver Dam Lake on the SW corner of the cross roads. Later this school became a brick one and sat opposite the old site. No. 2 in the SE corner of Section 2 on the McClure Farm. Old No. 1 was near the east quarter post of 14 on the Jontz farm. It was along Silver Creek. Landowners in this township in 1866 were Vandermarks, Blackmores, Elias Burket who owned the NE of 9 where Burket is now, Warrens, Garvins, Rinehouses, Carrs, Mayers, Alexanders, Dancers, Higgins, McClures, Robinsons, Sands, Callahans, Reeds, Shoemakers, Sherbondys, Nelsons, Fintons, McSherrys, Millers, Barbers, Barbers and many others. The railroad went thru this township about 1882 and Burket was founded about this time.





Jibbets School was there in 1841.

See old Conv. Records of Roads.

Pottenger School SW Cor 20  
in Clay was last brick school  
ever built in the sup.



CLAY TOWNSHIP.1866

This township in 1866 had 54 sections being 9x 6 miles. There was no railroad thru it then, no Claypool where the town is now, and no town marked Packerton, however, a cluster of buildings is shown where Packerton is now. Claypool P.O. is shown just east of Mill Lake and a little north. Oneida P.O. is shown on the Swihart Farm in Section 34. There was a P.O. at Rose Hill a mile north of the County Line in Section 14. No Big Four Ry. is shown for this was not built until in the early 1870's. The Nickle Plate was not built until 1882. J. Yetter had a sawmill opposite east of the present site of the Claypool consolidated school and Reuben Beigh and J. Overturf owned most of the ground that Claypool is built on now.

Old school No. 1 was in Section 5 on the Ford farm up on Union Street. No. 2 was in Section 10 on the Bloom farm south of Fish Lake about a mile. At the center of Section 8 was Mount Pleasant church but no school is shown. No. 1 School as the Tibbets school in the Center of Section 12. No. 4 was at the SE corner of Section 16 on the Yeager farm. On the north side of Section 23 opposite the Huff farm was School No. 15. No. 7 was on the SW corner of Section 24 which section was all owned by W.D. Anderson. This was later known as the Thompson school one mile west of Packerton. Mills and a church are shown at the Packerton corner. On the SW corner of Section 27 on the Bodkin farm was shown a town house. Old No. 6 was at the SW corner of Section 28 on the Wilson Farm. NE of Claypool P.O. in Section 30 was Old No. 5.





## Mr. And Mrs. W.H. Towns Married For 60 Years



MR. AND MRS. W. H. TOWNS IN 1904

On June 2 Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Towns, of 121 North Washington St., quietly observed the 60th anniversary of their wedding.

Mrs. Towns was the former Nellie Golden Brindley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Brindley, of Etna Green. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. O. Rose, pastor of the Warsaw Christian Church, on the evening of June 2, 1904 at the home of the bride's parents. Attending the couple were Miss Mary Studebaker and Ford Goodale, of Delphi.

Mr. and Mrs. Towns are the parents of one son, Robert Towns, of St. Louis, Mo., and two daughters, Mrs. Daniel (Eleanor) Perry, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Chauncey (Margaret) Tucker, of Claypool. They have seven grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren.

An anniversary celebration will be held Sunday, June 28, at the Clay Township Conservation Club at Caldwell Lake. At this same time the annual William A. Towns reunion will be held. Friends are invited to call between 2 and 4 p.m.

Energy tentatively agreed on a proposed change in the U.S. atomic law to give each of the five members of the Atomic Energy Commission equal authority.

Five years ago — The nation's first ballistic-missile submarine, the nuclear-powered George Washington, was launched at Groton, Conn.

One year ago — President John F. Kennedy pleaded for congressional approval of his program of tax reductions to bar an economic recession.

### **COLLISION DAMAGES BOTH AUTOS HERE**

A car driven by Iris Dickerhoff, 31, of Mentone, was damaged an estimated \$15 when it bumped a car owned by Frances Shirey Warsaw, while parking at 1:20 p.m. Saturday on West Market St. near Lake St. The Shirey auto was damaged an estimated \$7, according to city police.



Clay Township

14-27

1866

Near the west line of Section 32 and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of the town of Silver Lakeville was a U.B.Church. On the Cushing farm in 35 is shown a tannery. To tan required a certain kind of ground bark and a horsemill for grinding and vats for soaking. On the Ulery farm in the SE cor of Sec. 35 was another No. 6. S. Fisher owned 397 acres in and near Section 36. Some of the people who owned farms in this township in 1866 were Wilts, Bodkins, Caldwells, Scoles, Pophams, Metsgers, Ulerys, Gripes, Vangilders, Leightcaps, Carrs, Howmans, Hoaglands, Butterbaughs, Yettters, Clinks, Lufas, Minears, Tibbets, Valentines, Shipleys, Sells, Penrods and Landises. On several farms are shown cabinet shops, Blacksmiths shops, tanneries, and sawmills. There used to be a tile mill at the west edge of Packerton. Trimble Creek flows northwest thru this township and goes into Palestine Lake.

A split was made in this township about 1869-70 over giving a subsidy to the CW&M Ry. which was being built from Goshen. Lake Township was formed September 20, 1870. Claypool was started May, 1873 by John M. & Nelson Beigh who owned the land at that time on which it was located. In 1879 business men there included A. J. Whittenberger, general store; Hazel and Keplinger, drugs and groceries; Hilliard and Pinney, sawmill; George W. Thomas, lumber; M. W. Arnold, furniture dealer and pump mfg. Elias Tridle, the village smithy; and H. P. Hazel and B. F. Diglow, village doctors. As early as 1840 Claypool P.O. was started at the home of Joshua Caldwell. Office was abolished in 1865 and renewed in 1873 at the new location of the town. It has been continuous ever since.





Old No. 9 school was in the west half of Section 3 on the Kreiler Farm. This was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Rose Hill. No. 10 was at the west edge of Silver Lakeville on the north side of road on the Howman farm. No. 11 was in Section 8 on the P. O. farm. This was a mile or so south of Silver Lake. Rose Hill P.O. was in Section 10 a mile north of the County Line. It was on the Rowland Farm. Alexander Tucker owned all of section 10. It was 640 acres. School No. 13 was at the NE corner of Section 10. It was 2 miles east of Rose Hill. It was on the J. Miller farm. No. 14 was on the Leffel Farm at Rose Hill. It appears that when CW&M went thru Rose Hill was where the railroad crossed the County Line. It was a flag stop on this line. Clay Township contained several lakes and in 1866 was an interesting part of the County. It usually went Democratic in politics.



MONROE TOWNSHIP

1866

This township had at least 6 district schools in 1866 some of which might have been cabins. No. 3 was in the SW corner of Section 3 in the Sherburn-Pottenger and Faulkner settlement. Old No. 1 was near the NW corner of Section 12 on the Wilson Farm SE of Pierceton. Later it was known as the Davis school. No. 8 was at the NW corner of Section 8 in the Hoover-Kenier settlement. Old No. 4 was on the Markee 160 in Section 17 NE of Packerton. In Section 15 Mr. G. Sidebottom had a sawmill. No. 6 was at the NW corner of Section 24. It was called Hardscrabble\* and was in the Kinsey-Barnhart-McPherson neighborhood. Old No. 5 was on the Miller Farm near the NE cor of Section 21. Walgamuths, Weigles, Hagermans and Swarts lived near it. F. P. Sellers owned where the Monroe Center school is now.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

1866

Jackson Township is one of fine scenery and leads in people o education and high character. In 1866 School No. 1 was on the farm of Lyman Fox on the NE corner at what was later kinsey. Foxes abbotts, Bonebrakes and <sup>grec</sup>Kinsleys lived near here. It is south of Dodgertown. No. 2 was where the Sidney school is now in the SW corner of Section 27. In 1866 there was no Sidney<sup>2</sup>. Heckamans, Snells, Warners, Stephens, and Messimores lived in this vicinity. Old No. 3 was in the SW corner of Section 29 and was the Boyer cl. School. Morgans, Reeses, Millers and Boyers lived in this vicinity. Mr. Boyer owned 240 acres near the school. G. Ross owned 400 acres.





35 & 36 over in the SE corner of the township. There was a mill<sup>me</sup> east of Lindsey for the mills near Dodgertown. This is now the low end of the Mary Loontz ditch. Old No. 3 was on the Pence farm in Section 1 and No. 5 was on the Baer farm in Section 4. On the north line of 7 was a German Baptist church which is now along Road 14. School No. 4 was about a half a mile east in the NW corner of Section 8 on the Fruit farm, and opposite 320 acres owned by John Fisher. In 15 was the Olery nursery near Eel River. Old No. 7 was in the west part of 15 on the Walker farm. At the northwest corner of Jackson Township is shown a community of mills and houses. The name of J. Packer is at the mills in Clay Township and a church is shown to the north in Clay township. The name Packerton evident had not been used to identify the place. On the Jackson side of the street is shown a sawmill owned by Mr. Raver. Packerton became a railroad town in 1882 and Packer gave land for a depot etc. providing that there should always be an agent at this town. The father of Homer Lucas, Ike Lucas, used to be a business man there. Homer said the school there which is in Monroe Township always suffered because the town was in three townships. He said there was little chance of getting a consolidated school there on this account. Packer was given the honor of being the first townsman to ride in a passenger coach on the new road. We can imagine that a big dinner was served when the road opened up business from Packerton. Packer owned sawmills all about the community. He later lived in Warsaw where the library is now. There was a large two story house on this corner later used by the Leshes. Sidney was perhaps founded about the time the railroad came thru. The Nickle Plate is now a good single tracked road stone ballast and of heavy steel. It does not do much passenger service but does run a lot of freight.



According to a census report on this old map the population of the county in 1866 was as follows,

Jackson Township	950
Monroe	870
Washington	3240 including Pierceton
Tippecanoe	1210
Turkey Creek	1245
VanBuren	1580
Plain	1685
Wayne	1690
Clay	1875
Seward	1260
Franklin	1340
Harrison	1780
Prairie	1240
Jefferson	620
Scott	510
Etna	1010
Warsaw	2380 440 voters
Voters in the county	4244
Valuation of entire county	\$4,464,000





All history is a record of changes. The country school period of our history in this county lasted from about 1840 to about 1920 a period of 80 years. The country schools filled a great need when roads were poor and trading was done at small towns such as Packerton, Wooster etc. The general plan of placing the schools was to have one every two miles so that no pupil would have over a mile to walk to school. Children of that day had a lot of fun walking to school unless the weather was bad. If the school had a pond near it, and many of them did, they could skate. Play recess was a grand time for playing games and some of the boys games were quite rough. The teacher sometimes took part in these. The teacher not only had to teach but was responsible for the fire and for the cleanliness of the room. His pay was not enough that he could hire this work done. Wood was furnished by the farmers and paid for by the trustee. The price paid was about \$1.25 a cord. As we travel through the county now we can see some of these buildings still standing but many of them have been torn down and nothing is there now to indicate that there ever was a school at that place. The township uses some of them for storage. Others are serving as dwelling houses after being remodelled. The story of our early schools should be of interest to future generations and the place where schoolhouses used to be should be remembered. It would be interesting to know all the nicknames of the old schools for children always found one to fit it. The generation that knew these names has disappeared and so we do not know what the names were. Nicknames were not only applied to the schoolhouse but in many cases to the teacher.



## CONCLUSION

and so we end this discussion about the schools of 1866. Lumber was cheap and plentiful at this time for many of our present farms were covered with forests. Labor was correspondingly cheap so that a frame building for a schoolhouse could be put up at a cost of about \$200.00 or so. It is likely that most of these schoolhouses of 1866 were ten or so year old having been built after the legislation of 1849-52 went into effect placing schools under public expense. Had this law not gone into effect there perhaps would have been some schoolhouses built for subscription schools because the people of this county favored education. It is interesting to speculate on what would have been the future of education in this county had the schools never been placed under public funds. Private schools with much competition would perhaps have the field now and the children of the rich would be in different classrooms than the children of the poor. This class distinction is almost forgotten in our present system. They had a case over at Pierecton, however, not many years ago when the children from a certain family had lice and the teacher had to put the children out of school until the difficulty was remedied. Children from an <sup>u</sup>nsanitary home are apt to give disease to those who come from well kept homes. The next list of schools we take up were on the county map of 1879 and some new ones are on the list but many of them are no doubt these same old schoolhouses of 1866. At the present time we know of no frame schoolhouses in the county but not many years ago there were a few left. We go now to 1879.





CHAPTER THREE

THE SCHOOL SET-UP FOR 1879.

ALSO IN 1887 AND THE 1890s.



## PREFACE.

As the basis of this article I have used the township maps in the old Atlas for 1879. I have also used the township histories therein. In our surveying in this county during the last 40 years we have noted the names of many schoolhouses in our ditch notes. I have always tried to find out the names of any old school that was along the ditch. The schoolhouses shown in this old atlas are no doubt all frame buildings which were replaced by brick buildings in the 1880s and 1890s. Some were built on the same site, some were moved across the street and some were built a half mile or so away from the old one. One can see some of the old schoolhouses now in a baryard being used for a shed. None of the old brick buildings are being <sup>for school</sup> used in this county any more. Some were torn down, others are used for residences after being revamped, and others are used for storage. Even several more modern consolidated schools in this county have been torn down such as the one at Oswego, at Cooks Crossing on the Interurban, and at Monroe Center. It was found cheaper to haul the children to some other school and pay the tuition fund. The first consolidated school in the county was perhaps East Wayne. The old horse and buggy busses gave way to automobiles about the close of the first world war. Now with good hard surfaced roads and big busses it is cheaper to haul the students than to try to maintain these many schools. There is some talk of even more consolidation and it may be that such schools as Burket, Beaver Dam, and Atwood might be hauled to other schools. The last township to give up their one roomed schools was Scott where the Amish live. They are now hauled to Nappanee but the system is not approved by them.





The State never took any responsibility in the education of children until about 1852 when the so called Free Schools were provided for. Before this time they had subscription schools where the parents paid. It was a drastic measure to make someone who had no children pay for the education of somebody else's children. The measure went across however and now a major part of our taxes is for the upkeep of schools. The rich man who never had a family helps pay the bill as well as the poor man with a large family. It was in the 1850s that most of these district schools were built. Before this in the 1840s log cabins were used. Then later the brick buildings came into use in the 1880s and 90s.

Radios and television are changing the methods of instruction and in time may almost take the place of the teacher. It would be a gamble to theorize on what our schools will be like in 100 years. Things we used to think were fundamental are now not even taught in our schools, subjects such as elocution, orthography, physiology, and "methods of reading". No attention is now given to writing in the upper grades and not much to spelling. Years ago a person who could not write and spell was not considered a very well educated person. Yet we must remember that our students are taking over things the oldtimers never dreamed of such as airplanes, atomic energy plants, television, radio etc. and so somebody must still have some brains! It takes more training to run an airplane surely than it did to drive old Dobbin down a country road! Maybe we have reached the age where a person does not busy himself learning something until he is sure he is going to use it. It is difficult to say in this age of complexities just what one should study in the grades besides reading, and writ-



ting. When I went to school in the grades we had to learn the course of the blood thru the body, the name of all the bones of the body, and I have often wondered what for unless it was to give a chance for a teacher who knew all of this to make a showing. Then they used to spend much time teaching us to use our voice just right in reading. Then they used to drill us in complicated problems in fractions such as the multiplication of two mixed numbers. Nobody ever had to do this in practice and if he did it was much better to use decimals. Some of the old problems in these books are curiosities. Take the one for instance about digging a ditch. If 4 men in six days can dig a ditch 300 feet long, 2 feet wide and six feet deep how many days would it take 6 men to dig a ditch 400 feet long 5 feet wide and 3 feet deep?. This was said to involve compound proportion. By a long process the teacher tried to explain it. The basis of it is man-hour-cubic yards and by this basis it is not so complicated. The problem in the first place assumes a man to be a machine and that all men are equal on digging which is not true. When we look back upon the district school we wonder how one teacher could be an authority on so many subjects and how he could maintain discipline among pupils of all ages ranging from 6 to 20. There was no compulsory attendance law until 1897 and so children came when they could and the older students did not enter until the fall work was done on the farm. A six month school was customary in the winter and a shorter term in the summer for the girls and younger children. The district school filled an immediate need and the teachers did their work well. Many a great man and woman came from the schools of these days.





## SCOTT TOWNSHIP. 1

This township dates back to 1838 and was taken off of the west end of Turkey Creek township. It contains only 23 sections and has gone thru a couple of changes at its southeast corner. Like All Gaul it was divided into three parts in early times and the map for 1879 shows a north part, central part and a south part. Extensive marshes crossed the township from east to west. The Arney Ditch now drains the north one and the Dausman Ditch the south one. In 1879 school No. 5 was at the center of Section 2 in the north part of the township. Mr. Pest had a mill near this corner. Burkholders, Carmichaels, Hammonds, Engles and Swartzes lived in this vicinity. Hepton was a village of 36 lots in Section 10 laid out by J. Conrad. East of Hepton in Section 11 was Union Church on the farm of Mr. Weis. School No. 4 was east of this church in the corner of 14 on Mr. Becknell's farm. School No. 1 was south of Hepton a half a mile on the Harshlar farm. Mulls, Conrads, Galls, and Heplers lived in this neighborhood. School 3 was on the W.B.Jones farm on the Millwood Road. It stood NE of the south quarter post of Section 26. No. 2 was on the Alexander farm near the west quarter post of Section 32. South of it was a methodist church. Balsley had a sawmill  $3/4$  of a mile to the west. Anglins, Stackhouses, Zinns, Shells and Burts lived in this part of the township. This is now known as the Mt. Tabor community. Now Community Center is in the NE corner of Section 36. A brick schoolhouse was built here later known as East Millwood. It is likely that the school situation changed in this township in the 1880s and 1890s. It was the last township to give up the district schools. The children are now hauled to Nappanee.



17 30

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP. 1879

This township in 1879 was about one half marshlands which now are drained by the Dausman and the Neff ditches. School No. 7 was just south of Gravelton, a village on the B&O railroad in Section 2. It was on land owned by David Brumbaugh. Guyers, Evans, Norths and McDonalds lived around Gravelton. Mr. Brumbaugh had a sawmill at the cross roads just south a half a mile from the town. No. 3 was the Cable School in the east part of Section 6. There was a sawmill on the county line north of this. Cable, Metzler, Best, Neff, Stahley, Smucker and Yoder are names in this community. In the NE corner of Section 9 on the Hall farm was school No. 6. It sat at the SE corner of the cross roads. Halls, Brumbaughs, Rodebaughs, Melty, Rice, Cart and Sparklins all lived in this vicinity. School 5 known as the Grimm School was down across the marsh in Section 18. Barber, Dunbar, Snyder and Mepler are names in this part of the township. This school was on the road to Hepton. No. 2 was in Section 24. It was on the Davisson farm out west of Milford. A sawmill was near it and must have been an interesting affair for the school children. Davidsons, Litchewalters, Teeples, Fawleys and Prices lived near this corner. In the same section and about one mile west was the Hardshell baptist church built some years later. It still stands as a storage barn. No. 4 School was at Hastings in Section 22. This was replaced later by a brick building. Asa Leckrone taught here in 1890. People fleeing from the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia settled here. McKibben; Hollars, Weimers, and others lived here. A sawmill was on the Bortz 40  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile to the south. A half a mile south and on the east side of the road was the Albright church. Another mile south was the Caris School, old No. 8.





19 *Leckrone*

General Sheridan had made his raid thru the same. <sup>Leckrone</sup> Asa managed to live thru the winter in spite of his politics. The term lasted seven months. It was customary to let school out early in the spring so that the boys could help with the spring plowing. In the summer time a six weeks school was held for small boys and girls with some competent teacher in charge. The brick school-house which still stands in Hastings was built perhaps in the early years of this century and was used until about 1945 when they began to haul the students elsewhere. For years there has been only one store at Hastings and it has not operated continuously. Like other villages of the county except Oswego and Palestine Hastings has dwindled away and perhaps will never be revived.

While on the subject of Hastings we might say that the last settled part of our county was Scott and Jefferson Townships due to very extensive marshes in this district. In 1890 Jefferson Township was still divided into a north and south part divided by a large marsh now drained by the Omar Neff Ditch. This ditch drains east into Turkey Creek and is a part of the St. Lawrence valley. Several sections rightly belonging to Jefferson were given to Scott Township because the people in them could not get across the marsh to vote. The Ananias Kinney Ditch and the Wilhelm Kurtz ditch also drain part of this marsh to the west. Mr. Leckrone said that in 1891 this land could be bought for \$10 an acre. Now this marsh is farmed and is worth many times what it was 60 years ago. Good roads too traverse it. In 1890 the trip from Warsaw to Hastings over poor roads with a horse and buggy took most of a day. One could rest at Harley's store at Clunette which was about half



way up the line. Some of the road was corduroyed and this meant rough riding to the traveller. When we see a sign along some improved road today reading Rough Road we wonder if people now-a-days ever saw a rough road! Other parts of this country north and north-west of Hastings is now drained by the Dausman Ditch and the Joseph M. Arney ditch. The former is the south fork of Yellow River and the latter is the North Fork. They join to form Yellow River over in Marshall County northeast of Plymouth. Yellow River goes thru Plymouth.

Sixty years ago some of the farmers who owned land around Hastings were A. H. Boggs, Christian Byler, George Brumbaugh, John Best, Jonas P. Miller, Clara M. Bridenstein, Samuel D. Coppess, David M. Dunning, William C. Davisson, David E. Mikel, Annanias Kinney, Chris Ringgenberg, A. J. Thomas, Samuel Thomas, William Meher, Lewis Clipp, Daniel Caris, Charles Cable, Noah Estep, Lester Haney, Emanuel Hall, Andrew Jackson, Gottlieb Klotz, Wilhelm Kurtz, John Marquart, John Oster, Samuel McKibben, Sam Oster, Jas. E. Hollar and Joseph Hollar. Some of these men have schoolhouses named after them. The last year of school was taught at Hastings by Alma Plew who had 19 pupils. Now they are hauled to Nappanee.

After ditches were constructed here some forty years ago the Amish people were induced to settle in this vicinity. Omar Neff of Milford was instrumental in getting them to come. They are of German descent and even today they use the German some. The Amish are industrious and frugal and have made good on this land so that some of them have become quite wealthy. They trade mostly at Nappanee. They still dress in their own way and use the horse and buggy instead of the automobile.





1171

VAN EUREN TOWNSHIP 111

In this township school No. 3 was at Milford. It faced the east and was on the same ground that the school there now occupies. It was a two story brick building with a bell tower in the front. No. 1 was the M<sup>u</sup>loy school in Section 11. This was in the NE part of the county. Klines, Corys, Meloy's and Hookstools lived in this vicinity. No. 2 was west of Milford Jc in Section 5. It was on the Rodibaugh farm. Haneys, Bowers and Keyzers lived near it. Near the center of Section 14 there was a German Baptist Church on the Gripe farm. Hoovers and Fishers lived nearby. Old No. 9 was south of Milford on the west side of the Leesburg road on the Troup farm. It was in section 20 along the railroad and the trains on the C&M must have been an interesting side line to the pupils. No. 5 was on the Kern farm in Section 22. It was called the Frog Pond school for it was along the Dewart Lake ditch. Some of the patrons were Kerns, Judays, Lentzs, Vails and Claytons. No. 8 was on the Hartman farm in Section 24. It appears not to be on any road but sat back on the NE corner of the 80. Union Church was southwest of the schoolhouse in this same section. Richart, Shaffer, Gibson and Dewart are names in this vicinity. The Crowl School No. 7 was SW of Lingle (Dewart) Lake. Its site is now used for a home. Nines, Thompsons, Smiths and Crowls lived near it. No. 6 was the Hoover School in Section 34. It was one mile west of the Salem Cemetery. Stanleys, Dubbs, Gibsons, Prices and Hoovers lived round about this corner. From this we see that this township was well educated. The Milford school has always been rated as a good one. The west side of this township was very marshy until the Kohler-Coppess ditch was dug from Leesburg north to Tur-



## TURKEY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township is composed of 36 sections in Township 34 North, Range 7 East. Seven or eight square miles are covered by the water of Wawasee Lake and other lakes south of it. Nine Mile and Syracuse Lake are shown on the map as stretching from southeast to northwest dividing the township into two parts, that northeast of the lake and that southwest of the lake. With the many lake plats that have been laid out in the last thirty years it has become one of the richest townships in the county. The map of Syracuse for 1879 shows School No. 2 uptown in that community. This town is in Sections 5-6 and 8 at the west end of Syracuse Lake. School No. 8 was in Section 2 NE of the lake. Irvins, Platts, Moo Moores and Devaults lived near it. School No. 1 was in the south part of Section 3. It was on the Onavely farm across from Hinderers. In Section 24 east of the lake and on the road to Cromwell was a school and a church. It was on land owned by Matti Crow. The Church was a Church of God . It sat on the SE corner of the crossroads and the school was south of it. No. 6 was south of the lake and was known as the Vawter Park School. Richarts, Stewarts, Harkleys, Ruples and McClinticks lived near this corner. John Gans had a sawmill east of the school. In Section 28 on the Strieby farm was a U.B. church. On the Brower farm was a sawmill. West in Sec. 20 was school No. 4 on the Webster-Syracuse road. Wylans, Guys and Striebys lived near here. Old No. 5 was in section 32 on the Hock farm and not on any road. Millers, Arnolds, Beckners and Browers lived near it. It was a mile east of Lingle Lake. In Section 34 on the Township Line there was a German Baptist church. It was on the Goppert farm. No. 7 was the Gans school in Section 35. Rother Gans, Mocks, and Jarrets lived near it.





## Etna Township

This township is the smallest in the county being composed of about 21 sections. The south end follows the river and so is quite irregular. Much of the township used to be low and wet but these marshes are now drained by the Danner Ditch and the Mud Lake Arm. A Christian Church is shown near the west quarter post of Section 1. It was on the Ringgenberg farm. School No. 1 was on the Jennings farm in Section 3. Shiveleys, Phares and Mosers lived near it. No. 5 was in Section 12 on the Towns farm. <sup>Fibley School</sup> Burkets, Heislars, Towns, Swanks and Coars lived near it. No. 2 was known as Bloody Corners and was north of Etna Green about two miles. Poors, Bowmans, Davis and Millers lived near it. A filling station now occupies this site on Old Road 30 and 13. A two story schoolhouse stood at the NW corner of the public square at Etna Green where a church now stands. Etna Green was started about 1852 as a new town along the railroad. Old No. 4 stood in Section 36 where the Robinson Ditch (Outlet of Huffman Lake) flows towards the river. Jacobys, Swongers and <sup>Poor</sup> Sponogles lived near it. One mile and a half south of Etna Green was old No. 3. It was the Poor School. Hazens, <sup>Poor</sup> Sheffield<sup>s</sup> and Hamlins lived here. The school in 12 was the Fibley school. This constitutes all the older schools in this township. A good school has been maintained just south of Etna Green for perhaps 40 years. All the <sup>Etna Township</sup> children are hauled to this school. Etna Township has some of the best farms of the county and Etna Green is one of the best towns. It is now at the crossing of Roads 30 and 19 both of which are very busy. It is only a matter of a few years until 30 will be two laned thru the town. <sup>might be Sponellers.</sup> <sup>n of town 1910</sup>



## PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

Since it was first formed this township has been trimmed off on the east and west until it contains only 36 sections in Township 33 North and Range 6 East. At first it was a belt six miles wide and twenty-one miles long. White settlers in the early 1830s found the Indians in this township at Oswego and Monoquet. The Tippecanoe River flows thru the township from NE to SW and the Indians camped along this stream. Tippecanoe Lake is partly in this township and Chapmans Lake occupies about two square miles in the SE corner. About six square miles in the southwest corner was in Monoquet's Reserve. School No. 1 known as the Catey School was in the SW corner of Section 2. It was the Catey School. Cateys, Gawthropes and Harrisons lived near here. South of the Catey School about a mile was the Bone Prairie Church owned by the Methodists. It was in Section 10. It was dedicated back in the 1860s. South of this church in Section 15 was Okalona School facing south along the E&W road. Old No. 9 used to be in the northwest corner of this section. It was on the Hearn farm. Down in the NE part of Section 27 was the 8-square school, a frame building with 8 sides. No. 5 was in Section 18 on the west edge of the township. Zimmermans, Halls and Bersts lived in this locality. There was a schoolhouse at the north edge of Monoquet and also a church. School No. 5 known as the Kelly School was in the SW cor of Section 28. It burned years ago. No. 8 known as the Black School was in the north part of Section 31. There was a school at Oswego. These constituted about all the schoolhouses in this Township. In this township the Musquabuck Reserve took up about four sections just west and north of Oswego. Rosebrugh, Ervins, Gunters, Kelleys and





PLAIN TOWNSHIP.

Zimmermans owned much land in this township. Leesburg was one of the first settled communities in the county. Mills run by water power used to be at Oswego and Monoquet. Belleys, Bersts, Himes and Wallaces also owned much of the land in this Township.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

Prairie Township was organized in 1838 from 36 sections cut off of Plain. It constitutes Township 35 North and Range 5 East. School No. 1 was the Webster School in the NW cor of Section 12. Thomases, Plummers, Teeples and Hughes lived near it. No. 2 was in Section 8 on the Yeiter farm. It was known as Stoney Point and was at the center of the section, northwest corner of a T road. West of it in Section 7 was Stoney Point U.B. Church and a grange hall called Stoney Point grange. It was in the corner of the Angli farm. The old building now sets on the Beyer farm. School No. 3 was called Frog Palace. It was in the east half of Section 16 on the Boggs farm. Boggs, Parks, Halls, Elders, Bowers and Stookeys lived in this vicinity. South of Galveston in Section 22 was Mt. Prairie Grange on the land of Mr. Rarick. School No. 6 was in the northwest corner of Section 27 on land owned by Robinson. Banks, Funks, Robinsons and Powells lived near it. No 5 was the Berkey school also called the 5-mile school. It was in the NW corner of Section 25 and was standing until a few years ago. It was surrounded by farms owned by Berkeys, Wallaces, Smiths and Cummings. Ike Phillips once told us that a log cabin school existed here to the south in the earliest times. No. 7 was NE of Huffman's Lake in Section 20. It was called Buzzards Glory. Hocker, Ross, Miner and











Rarick were some of the land owners near it. No. 8 was the <sup>Rough or</sup> Hoffer school in Section 26. Henry Goshert used to teach here when Mr. <sup>Wm</sup> Hughes was trustee. No. 9 was down on the township line in Section 33. It was called Highland. It was east of Atwood about two miles. Cralls, Wallaces and Pfleiderers lived near it. In Section 36 was a <sup>M.E.</sup> U. B. Church which is still used. It is called Pleasant View. A cemetery is east of the church. Besides these schools there was a school, <sup>No 10</sup> <sup>where the school is now</sup> no doubt, at Atwood. Huffmans Lake and Willet Lake are the only two lakes in this township large enough to be shown on a map. Willetts Lake is almost extinct. A methodist church is shown in the NE corner of Section 17. There used to be a log schoolhouse in Section 35 on the township line a quarter of a mile west of Zion Church. Berkeley, Poor, Rarick, Kintzell, Anglin Wallace, Parks, Hall, Garrett, Eoon. Byer and Wolfe are some of the old landowners in this township.

ETNA TOWNSHIP.

In 1874 Atwood School made 2 room.  
 Saml Mc Daniels & Hannah Gaelt Teachers:

Homer Lucas used to teach at Atwood High School.  
 from East window on a clear day one can see  
 the <sup>tower</sup> ~~con. tower~~ <sup>not</sup> Warsaw.





**HICKORY GROVE SCHOOL 1907.** — This one should bring back memories to many persons in Kosciusko county — Hickory Grove school — Tippecanoe township 1907, southeast of North Webster. Left to right front row, John Eberly, Chester Kaiser, Stacey Miller, Ira Koch, Isabel Kaiser, Jessie Miller, and Harold Shoemaker. Second row, Roy Shoemaker, Avery Garber, Ray Parker, Edna Parker, Rachel Eberly, Roxie Shoemaker, Myrtle Kaiser, Rhoda Eberly, Mabel Miller, and Mary Eberly. Third row, Willie Kaiser, Roy Parker, Clyde Jones, Levi Eberly, Susie Eberly, Eva Miller and Ruth Eberly. The teacher at right is Lulu Wright. Our thanks to Avery (Pat) Garber, Warsaw, for the picture.





TIPPECANOE TOWNSHIP.

Tippecanoe Township was cut off from Plain in 1838. It is a regular township of 36 sections comprising Township 33 North and 7 East. Three square miles more or less in the NE corner used to be part of Flat Bellys Reservation. This township is cut up by lakes perhaps more than any other. It has Webster Lake and the backwaters, Tippecanoe Lake and the barbee chain. School No. 1 was on the Weimer farm in Section 12 just northeast of Webster Lake. Farms belonging to Wyland, Pontius, Angell, Grindle and Weimer were close to this site. A U. B. church was in Section 12 at the center of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  and a church is still there. School No. was over in section 3 on the Goble farm. It was on the west side of the road about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of North Webster on the road to Syracuse. The west line of the flat belly reserve ran right thru the schoolhouse. Gobles, Mocks, Kuhns, Muirheads and Swiharts lived close to this school. Old No. 4 was at the center of Section 9 on the Benjamin Johnson 60. Warners, Titters, Lindemood and Johnsons were some of the families served by this school. No. 8 was down in the SE corner of Section 16 and was called Happy Corners. It stood until a few years ago. Greens, Humbles, Pratts and Smiths lived near it. No. 5 was over in Section 19 south of Shoe Lake a half a mile. It was on the SE corner of the cross-roads on the Brosnahan farm. It is no longer there. James, Bixler Longs, Browns and Pattersons lived close to this corner. No. 6 was in the NW corner of Section 31 on the Stoneburner farm. Mr. Shaddow had a sawmill here. Children by the name of Mauzy, Punttn Shaddow, Sheets and Wright attended this school. This was no doubt the Punttenney school. Here is Dutchtown.



## TIPPECANOE TOWNSHIP.

No. 7 was known as the Dunham school. It was about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of Kuhn's Landing on the NW corner of the road intersection, a T road. Later a better school was built here and it is used as a residence. Dunhams, Myers, McMillans, Wisemans and Wrights lived in this vicinity. In Section 35 in the SE part of the township was the Kaylor Church and school and later on the Gravel Pit School was built in the north part of this section. No. 10 was in the SW part of Section 24 on the J.J. Miller farm. It was at the NW corner of a T road. Hubers, Kirtpatricks, Jacobs, Rouchs and Klines owned land around this corner. Besides these schools there was of course one at North Webster. <sup>No 3 while it at north st.</sup> When consolidation began a fine school building was built here about 1920. It has recently been enlarged. School No. 9 was near the north quarter post of Section 23. It was no doubt known as the Mock School. Stemlers, Garbers, Mocks, and Randalls lived near it. This township in a way is the most interesting one in the county because of its lakes and streams. Eight small lakes are shown besides the larger ones. Capt. B.F. James lived south of the lake that goes by his name. He had various kinds of boats on the lake at different times. <sup>Garber</sup> Mline, Strombeck, Warner, Quine, Kile, Ritter, Henwood, McCauley, Carper and Mock are some of the names of the landowners in this Township which has an interesting history. Boydstons Mills was the name of a Post Office for many year out south of North Webster. Ben Yohn was postmaster and used to keep the general delivery in a flour barrel. Mr. Barbee was an early settler and the lake takes it name from him. Little did these early landowners think that some day these lakes would be bordered by plats where many people would enjoy the summer.





## HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

When Kosciusko County was organized there were only 3 townships, Turkey Creek to the north, Plain in the center and Wayne to the south. Wayne Township was considered "down in the sticks". Harrison Township was organized March 8, 1838. It would be the same size as Wayne if the part north of the Tippecanoe River were not a part of Etna Township. About three square miles lie north of the stream. In Section 3 which was a part of Mota's Reserve school No. 4 which was also a part of Mota's reserve there was a grange hall on Mr. Miller's farm. <sup>Maybe this was 8 square school.</sup> Mota was given these two section back in the 1830s by a treaty. It is said that this chief had lost his nose. Atwood dips down into section 5. The old Carpenter school used to stand here near the west quarter post. This would be a half mile south of Atwood. The east part of Section 10 is in Harrison Township and here was a grange hall east of the river. There is a church there now. It was called Oak Grange and was on the farm of A. L. Vangilder. In Section 11 was the Mayhurst school about a quarter of a mile west of the center of the section on the north side of the road. All of section 12 except an eighty acre tract in the southeast corner belonging to Mr. Brant is shown as marshy. In Section 7 on the west side of Wooden Lake Christian & McCullough had a flour mill. The mill burned down and was never rebuilt. They used to sell flour to the stores round about. In Section 8 was the Goble School, old No. 6. It was south of the river bridge about a quarter of a mile and was on the east side of the road.



## HARRISON TOWNSHIP

In Section 10 was the Scott School called No. 4. It still stands as a dwelling. It is about two miles east of Woodden Lake on the north side of the road. A new one was built on the south side of the road and about a quarter of a mile west of the Scott School. It was a good looking building and was torn down some year ago. Union Chaple<sup>x</sup> frame U.B.Church is in section 15 with a cemetery across the road to the north. This was opposite the old home of A. L. Yenner. A Jarret School used to be in the south part of Section 10. In section 18 south of Woodden Lake there used to be a Town Hall facing the west. On south less than a half mile was a church and schoolhouse known as Harrison Center. The church still stands and is used. It is a United Brethern church. The schoolhouse was built different from most of the others and was quite pretty. It is now torn down. Fesler, Fawleys, Owens and Christians lived in this vicinity in 1879. The church at Harrison Center stands on the southeast corner of Section 13. In Section 15 about 2½ miles west of Harrison Center stood the Welch School. It is still there and is used for storage. It was No. 14. Christians sawmill used to be ½ a mile south of this schoolhouse. In the southwest part of Section 21 was the Casselman School. Huffers, Stamates, Weiricks, and Reeces lived in this vicinity. Near the north quarter post of Section 22 was Cook's Chaple, a Methodist Church. It is still there. A half a mile east in Section 23 was the Cook Schoolhouse No. 8. This was strictly a cook settlement and the teacher must have had lot of Cooks in his school. Two miles south of the Cook school in Section 26 was School No. 7. This was a mile and a half east of





HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

Palestine on the south side of the road. It was on the Jarber farm and might have been known as the Jarbe school. Stephensons, Shoes, Gochenours, Andricks and other lived near this schoolhouse. A Christian Church was at Palestine in Section 33. It is still used and around it is a cemetery well kept. To the northwest is an old cemetery. Hendersons farm used to surround this old cemetery. In the southwest part of Section 30 was the Milburn School No. 9. Taylors, Myers, Burkets, Browns, Milburn and Clarks were some families in this vicinity. Near the north quarter post of Section 26 was the <sup>Guys</sup> Cattell School No. 11. Cattells, Guys, Pipers, Whetstone and Grubbs are some of the old families in this neighborhood. In Section 34 where Mentone is now was school No. 13. It was on the Morgan 80. Blues, Jarbers, Christians, and Guys lived near here. Oak Ridge Postoffice and store was in the southwest corner of Section 36 about a mile east of the present Mentone. There no doubt was a school at Palestine. Hendersons had a flour mill here which was started back in the early years by Mr. Jummy. There used to be schoolhouse in Harrison Township called Old Burlington. It must have been in Section 17 for Hiram E. Smith went there to school. Paul Smith, his father, owned a 40 in Section 16. Hi used to say it sat in what is now a barnyard, was a frame building, and was an oldtimer. There were no toilets, the girls went one way in the woods and the boys the other. Hort Kuffer used to be one of Hi's teachers. Maybe he taught here at Burlington. From all of this we see that Harrison Township was well supplied with schools in the 1870s. This township has had several flareups about schools and one new school was built and abandoned with <sup>in</sup> ten years afterwards.



DISTRICT SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTYWAYNE TOWNSHIP

Wayne Township is the largest township in the County. It contains 45 sections. In Section 3 in the northeast part of the township was the Heater School.<sup>x</sup> It still is used as a residence and stands just north of the section line. In Section 12 was the Grove school. It was in the northwest corner of the section. It still stands but is not used. In section 19 was the pittenger school. Just south in section 30 was the U.B. Church. The Pittenger settlement dates back to the 1840s. The Bierces came from this community. Our own Orville (Doc) Richer once taught school here and I. W. Sharp taught here about 1890. In Section 22 stood the Kelly School southeast of Spring Fountain Park. It stood about the center of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of this section on the west side of the road. In Section 24 was the Crouse School No. 9. It was at the center of the section. This was a pretty building but has been down for several years and only a few stone mark the place. Edith Goldsmith taught here once. In Section 29 was the Pleasant Valley School. It was old No. 7 and stood on the Boaz Walton farm. Mr. Walton died in 1890. In Section 34 was old No. 12 on the Packerton Road. We believe it was called the Whitney School. Horricks and Halsteads lived nearby. In Section 36 stood the Ludlow School. Ludlow creek flows near it. This creek was named after Ludlow Nye who fell into it one day when he was showing some newcomers lands that could be preempted. Perhaps Lud had had a few drinks and slipped off of the footlog. whiskey was a common beverage in the 1830s used to kill all your sorrows. In





the northwest part of Wayne Township was the Blodgett School in Section 6 in Range 5. It was on the north line of the township and sat on a hill. It has been gone for years. Asa Leckrone used to teach here and walk back and forth to his home on North Park Ave. In Section 2 to the west and in the northwest corner of the township was the Goshert Zion Church. It was a U.B. Church torn down some years ago and partly incorporated into the new Church of God dedicated in 1936 on South Buffalo street. In Section 12 just west of Warsaw on what is now the Zimmer corner stood the <sup>Surhart</sup> Rouch School. It has been gone for years. It stood on the northwest corner of the cross-roads. Lou Maymond used to teach here about 1890. Some people were coming from a literary at this school one night in <sup>Tan</sup> 1884 and found Bill Hull dead on the railroad tracks. In Section 36 southwest of town on Yankee Street stood a schoolhouse about the center of the section. It was the Ford School and stood on the north side of the road. West on the south side of the road a half a mile stood an M. E. Church. The Fords, the Losures, and the Murdocks used to live on Yankee Street. We forgot to say that east of Spring Fount Park in Section 14 stood the Holbrook school and east of it a Gran Hall. This schoolhouse is gone and a family resides on the old site. These are all the schools that were in the rural districts in this township in 1879 when the old atlas was published. These schoolhouses were used back in the 1890s and it is interesting to read in the old papers of the teachers institutes held in those days. The first consolidated school, if we remember rightly, was the East Wayne about 1900 when George Worley was County Superintendent.



The old map shows that the main streams in the township were Ludlow Creek and Clear Creek which flow into Eagle Lake. Then there was Walnut Creek and the Tippecanoe River. Eagle Creek flowed thru the south part of Warsaw and on to the river. Sechrist & Zumbrum had a brick yard north of town on the Leesburg road and across from their place was a water tank on the CW&M Ry. Water was taken from Little Pike Lake, Jacob Boss heirs owned all the land for a mile and a quarter east beginning at Colfax Street just west of the present Beyer home. Dr. Boss owned much property in Warsaw and built the Boss Block in 1877. This is on the southwest corner of Buffalo and Market streets. Deeds Creek came into Little Pike Lake from the vicinity of Pierceton. Several angling roads are shown one of which began just west of town and angled off towards the Devils Back Bone. It has long since been abandoned. Some names found on the old map are still found on our present records. They are Eschbach, Bowen, McKrill, Boggs, Cook, Elder, Holbrook, Ford, Evans, Horrick and many others. North of the present Zimmer corner and on the east side of the road was a Grange Hall. The Grangers was a lodge quite popular at this time. Land immediately south of town was owned by P. R. Boydston and Henry Shaffer. North of the Holbrook schoolhouse the railroad goes uphill towards Pierceton. Clara Holbrook said this was called Turkey Hill because the trains used to go so slow up the hill that the brakemen could get off and capture a few turkeys and then get back on the train. As we go past some of these old school sites today we can hardly realize that years ago they were busy places where day school was held and at night singing schools and literaries. Those were the great old days when the best speller in the school was a hero. The three R's then did not stand for Rah! Rah! Rah!





WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Washington Township was formed from 36 sections taken from Wayne. It was organized about 1837-8. It contains 36 sections, Township 32, Range 7 East. Ridinger Lake takes up most of the west half of Section 1. People settled here in the 1830s. In the north part of Section 2 was school No. 1. Fashbaughs, Weavers and Elders lived in this vicinity. The schoolhouse has been removed. At the center of Section 3 there was a schoolhouse on the north side of the road. Makemsons, Elders and Perrys lived close to it. It was No. 2. Two miles on west was Morris Chaple School and the church across the road to the west. This school called No. 3 has been gone for about twenty years. School No. 4 was in Pierceton in the southeast part of town. No. 5 was near the south quarter post of Section 7. It was known as Oak Grove and was on the Sheely farm. A filling station is there now. It is on Old Road 30. School No. 6 was the old Menzie school. It was southeast of the new Menzie school which is now the Alfran Nursing Home. Stinsons, Grahams, Leedys and Menzies lived in this vicinity. The home of Arch Menzie about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile to the south stands today as one of the fine old houses of the long ago. A German Baptist church was at the south quarter post of ten. It was called Washington Union and has now been removed for several years. A cemetery is there. It is now where Old 30 crosses Road 13. School No. 7 was at the NE corner of Section 14. It was on the Kramer farm. Browns, Kramers, Littles and Watsons lived around this school. No. 8 known as the Cummins School was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the south on the NW corner of the crossroad. There was a tile mill opposite the schoolhouse. Shantons, Cummins, Hoovers and Werstlers lived close by.



14-56

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

School No. 9 was in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 22. It was about one mile north of Pierceton and was called the Moore School. Speakers used to speak in this schoolhouse in political campaigns. Snodgrass, Clemens, Phillips and Humphreys used to live near it. School No. 10 was no doubt at Wooster which was a busy trading center during the days of the Civil War. No. 11 was at the center of Section 32 a mile and a half west of the Pierceton Cemetery, and a half a mile west of the Catholic Cemetery. It stood on the farm of J.S. Smith. Ryans, Morrisons, Shaffers and Pottengers lived near this place. School No. 12 stood southwest of Pierceton and was known as the Ryerson school. It was at the southeast corner of the cross roads north of the Pierceton cemetery about 100 rods where the old road to Ft. Wayne continued on its way. The schoolhouse was at the southeast corner. Ryersons had a sawmill then south of Pierceton. Thus it appears that there <sup>thirteen</sup> were ~~twelve~~ schoolhouses in this township in 1879. No. 13 was called the Railroad School and was in the SE Corner of Section 20. Galbreaths, Blakes, Deardorfs, Littles and O'Leas lived around the corner. This school was 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Pierceton and was near the railroad. Ike Shanton taught here once. A new schoolhouse was built in Pierceton in 1870 on a hill just south of town. It stood until the summer of 1921 when it mysteriously caught afire and burned to the ground in spite of the efforts of the fire department! It was Sunday morning. A new schoolhouse was built which is one of the best in the county. The Adams School south of Ridinger Lake and the Menzie school (consolidated) were the last two to close up when the trustee decided to send all the students to Pierceton.





FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The first school held in this township was in a log cabin on the farm of Solomon Nichols. It was in 1842. It was a subscription school. The first schoolhouse was erected in 1846. In 1879 there were 11 schools in this township and they had an enrollment of 455. School No. 5 was in the NE corner of Section 6 and would now be east of Mentone two miles. Lakers, Manwarings and Wileys lived near it. An M.E. Church stood where Mentone is now. The church is still there but perhaps not the same one. A mile west of this church Mentzers had a grange hall, a store and a wind mill. It was called Yellow Creek Postoffice. South of this corner one mile was School No. 8 on the land of J.A. Webster. Morgans, Clemmers, Blues and Nelsons lived near this school. South another mile was old No. 6 on the Jennings farm. East of this about two miles was School No. 3 called Jaybird. It was on the Hire farm. Jeffries, Mollenhours, Weiricks and Loyds lived in this vicinity. South one mile was the old town of Sevastopol laid out in 1856. School No. 1 was here on the east side of the road and at the SE corner of town. Rickels, Hires, Warrens and Blues lived around Sevastopol which was a busy trading center in 1879. Later a tall brick schoolhouse was built on the west side of the road and used for years, Mr. McHatton used to teach there. He lived just east of town. This old building is still used for storage. No stores are there now. Old No. 2 was at the south quarter post of 20. Horace Tucker owned the land around it. It was on the angling road from Palestine to Beaver Dam. Nichols Chapel is shown in Section 35. School No. 9 was just a half a mile north on the Judd farm. At Beaver Dam was old No. 10 on the south side of the road and west of a store and Post



FRANKLIN

office. A Church of God sat across the street and a sawmill was to the northeast. This too was a busy trading center seventy-five years ago. In Section 6 southeast of Beaver Dam was old No. 13 on the Meredith farm. No. 14 was down in Section 17 north of an extensive marsh now drained by the Lucher Ditch. It was then called the Dig Ditch and Chippewa Creek. There is now a church also on this site. The Tuckers, Albert and Horace owned about 2000 acres of land in this township in 1879. They were the largest landowner in the county. Jeffries, Weirick, Eybee and Blue are other landowners shown. Hires owned about a section of land that was preempted from the government. The Blue Ditch (later Orlando Meredith Ditch) drains the north central part of the township into the river. Arm 4 goes south past Sevastopol.

The north and south line between Range 4 and 5 goes thru Sevastopol. The tier of sections immediately east of this line are short. For example M. E. Hire owned the whole SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 18 yet he had only 85.17 acres where there should be 160. The NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 7 in the panhandle has only 98 acres where it should be 160. Allen Bybee owned the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of 7-31-5 and had only 89.93 acres where he should have had 160. This is due to the curvature of the earth's surface. Range lines were run before the sections were and when they surveyors came to one they had to stop and let the acres go what they would. On the west side of the line everything starts again and is regular. Errors were pushed north and west and the center of a section is always  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the east quarter post no matter what it is from the west one. In Clay Township the north tier of sections greatly overrun in acreage.





SEWARD TOWNSHIP.

This township is nine miles long and only four wide. The first schoolhouse built there was in 1842 on the farm of John Robinson. Mark Smith Sr. was the teacher that year. In 1879 there were 12 school districts and the enrollment was 505. The record says that a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary was in each school. A township library was kept at the home of Joshua Tucker. School No. 5 was in the north part of Section 12. It was on the farm of Mr. Hastings. In later years it was known as the McGinley school. It sat on rather a high eminence overlooking the Sloan-Adams ditch. It is at the end of Union Street. Kings, Fosters, Greys, Bowers, Rupes and Brunnens sent children to this school. A brick building still stands there. The Foreman farm was to the northwest. School No. 11 was on the present Graff corner a mile south of Palestine. It was on the Mayer farm. Fred McSherry owned the 160 south of it. Laur, Bruner, Ault, Barber and Slife are names of landowners near this corner. There was no town of Burket in 1879. It was later laid out on the farm of Elias Burket. <sup>1882</sup> At the cross roads south of Burket was a U.E. church on the east and <sup>Savlan School</sup> School No. 6 on the west. The school was on the Sarah A. Williamson farm. T. Warren owned 320 acres here and Dreischbaugh owned a farm. School No. 4 was in the SW corner of 13. This was the Garvin school and it was on a small hill. It is a few miles west of Claypool at the headwaters of the Sloane ditch. A cemetery was to the southwest. Rings, Garvins, Lucases, and Noels lived near this school. Old No. 7 was two miles to the west on a site now about 2 miles south of Burket. It was on the SW corner of the cross-roads just west of Thomas B. Barber. No. <sup>Alexander School</sup> 8 was on south two more miles and NE of



## SEWARD TOWNSHIP.

Beaver Dam Lake. It was on the south side of the road. Later a better brick building was built north across the street. This was torn down about 20 years ago. North of this a quarter of a mile was the Church of God. Rickles, Reeds, Alexanders, Dencers, and Warrens lived in this neighborhood. School No. 10 was just NE of Yellow Creek Lake across from a U. B. church. The church is still in use but the school has been abandoned for many years. Paxtons, Hohlmans and Wertenbergers lived in this vicinity. This is a pretty place overlooking the lake. East in Section 25 NW of Hill Lake was a church and cemetery. School No. 12, the Adams School, was in the NW quarter of Section 25. Adams, Galls, Coxes and Millers patronised this school. Arm 5 of the Swick Litch flows south of it. In the south part of the township School No. 2 stood in the NW corner of Section 12. Sharps, McClures, Robinsons and Sands lived near here. A presbyterian church was about a mile to the west. School No. 9 was on the Robinson farm south of Loon Lake. A blacksmiths shop was across the road on the Barbour farm. Old No. 1 was on the Jontz farm in Section 14. Silver Creek flowed just to the east of this site. Johnsons, Jontzs, Herrendeens, Teeters, Clines and McClures lived in this vicinity. From this we can see that this township was well taken care of in education. Lakes in Seward Township are Yellow Creek, Beaver Dam, Higgins, McClure, and Loon. Palestine Lake lies partly in the north part. The township has many ditches and some muck land. Rock Lake is such that the southwest corner of the township is in the lake. Large farms used to be owned by Alexanders, Garvins, Wertenbergers, McClures, Warrens, Williamsons, Slifes and Vandermarks. School No. 3 was south of McClure Lake in Section 35 on the Cuffel farm.





## CLAY TOWNSHIP.

Clay Township was cut off of Wayne about 1838 and was 9x6 miles until Lake Township was taken from it about 1870. In an old map of the county for 1866 which we have it is shown as the largest township in the county. The north tier of sections overrun in this township because they come to a correction line no matter what they measure N&S. The NW 1/4 of Section 4 for example has 176 acres in it instead of the usual 160. School No. 1 was the Tibbett school in Section 12, about the center of the section. It was on the east side of the road to Packerton, and not far south of the home of Geo. A. Tibbetts. Now the road goes east and then south to Packerton but then it angles to the southeast. Tibbetts, Smiths, L. Linns, and Bartholomews lived near this schoolhouse. The kids at noon could go over west in the field and skate on Tibbetts Lake. A stream came into the lake from the SE and went on to Fish Lake and Muskelonge. Now we call it the Rusher-Tibbetts ditch. Two miles to the west was school No. 2, the Africa School. How it got this name we do not know unless there was a blackout there at one time. Perry Smith used to teach here and his future wife, Dona ~~Smith~~ Kimes was one of his students. The Shireman ditch runs along in the schoolhouse yard, or at least close to the boundary. This school was near the center of Section 10. It was a brick school when abandoned and is now used for an onion storage by Yants. Magees, Caldwelles, Minears, and Rupes lived near it in 1879. On west two more miles is Mount Pleasant school and church. The church still is used but the school across the street to the south has not been used for years. It is on the NE corner of the Lizzy



CLAY TOWNSHIP.

Wallace farm now owned by Mrs. Fannie Bash. In 1879 the church is on the George Moon farm. There is a cemetery there. Trimble Creek which rises northeast of Silver Lake flows along by this church. Road 15 passes by this place now. Mount Pleasant is an old community. The first school here was a cabin made of poles. This was in 1841. In 1859 a frame schoolhouse was built. The brick one was built in 1877. Besides this in 1879 there were four frame schoolhouses in the township and four brick ones. In 1860 the first church was built there. Minears, Kinseys, Muckleys, and Shipleys lived near this corner. The Braddock Popham farm was immediately east of the schoolhouse. To the northwest about 1½ miles was the Ford school on Union Street. This street goes east and west to Burket. This schoolhouse was on the Ford farm. Calender Ford, <sup>Ford</sup> Madison/~~Ward~~, Clement Bender, Eli Lefever, Tom Hurd, and <sup>W.H. Bowers</sup> Post were some of the old families that lived on this street. This was No. 6 school and Mt. Pleasant was old No. 3. Down in the NE corner of Section 30 NE of Hill Lake was the Colbert School. The first town of Claypool was about at this point. Colberts, Jamisons and Whittenbergers lived near here. Road 15 now goes by this place. School No. 4 was in the town of Claypool on the hill just east of the main street. Later a substantial two story building was built here but was abandoned about 25 years ago when the Claypool consolidated school was built just east of town at the cross roads. M. A. Shipley owned this corner in 1879. School No. 9 was one mile east and one south of the present Claypool school. It was on the NE corner of the cross roads and was on land owned by A. Knoop. Trimble Creek flows east of it. To the south a half





mile is Groves Chaple. It was on the Garman farm. The Knoop school was probably patronized by the Knoops, the Millers, Smiths, Metzgers, Garmans and Leiters. School No. 7 was the Thompson school a mile west of Packerton on the NE corner of the cross roads. John C. Packer owned the entire south half of this section 24. Zimmermans, Hildys, Metzgers and Lucas patronized this school. The Highland Presbyterian Church at Packerton stood in Clay Township. This church was built in 1854 and later a church was erected across the street. Lakes in Clay Township are all small. They are Muskelonge, Carr, Hill, and Fish Lakes. The main streams flow to the northwest and are Trimble Creek, the Tibbetts Ditch, the Shireman Ditch and the Ulsh Ditch. Eventually they all get into Tippecanoe River. The Business part of Peckerton was in this township, and Claypool is the only big town in the district. It was founded where it is in 1873 shortly before the Nickel Plate came thru in 1882. Deaton, Snoke, Clymer, Caldwell, Ford, Minear, Magee and Shipley are some of the old names on this map. The Township was named after Henry Clay and in politics leans to the democratic faith. Packerton is one of the highest points in the county and several ditches rise in this vicinity including the Rusher and the Garrison which goes on in to Plunge Creek. Fisher, Trottsman, Cauffman, Metzger, and Kinsey are some of the smaller ditches that drain this township. A difference arose in 1870 in regard to the railroad coming in from the north and Lake Township pulled away from Clay leaving Clay with 30 sections instead of 54.



## LAKE TOWNSHIP.

Lake Township is composed of 24 sections taken off of Clay in 1870. Six sections are in Township 31 and the other 18 are in Township 30 North. School No. 1 is in the SE corner of Section 35 on the Isenbarger farm. This is two miles south of Packer-ton and about a mile west. Hapners, Fishers, Rhineharts, and Haines are names of landowners in this vicinity. In the extreme NE corner of 32 on the Snoke land was old No. 3. This would be two miles south of Claypool. On the Wells farm in this same section was a U. B. Church. Carrs, Snyders, Wells, Wests and Rowland lived near here. This church is still there and is called \_\_\_\_\_. It is north of Silver Lake on Road 15. School No. 4 was on the Wells farm at the northwest corner of Silverlake. It was on the north side of the street and just west of the main business corner. Silver Lake was a busy trading center in 1879. No. 5 was south of Silver Lake in the SW corner of Section 8 at the NE corner of a T Road. It was on the Penrod farm. Younts, Nobles, Rhoades, Siglers and Leckrones lived in this vicinity. Old No. 6 was two miles east on the Leffel farm. Two miles farther east was No. 7 on the Vance farm. Albert Tucker owned all of Section 11. Hay, Metzger, Vance, Frantz and Tucker are names for this district. Union Church was in Section 3 also school No. 2. No. 1 was along a road angling to the SW. The church was known as Gospel Hill. In the SE corner of this township on the Leckrone farm there was store and blacksmiths shop run by the Ulreys. There was a spring just to the south. At Rose Hill where the railroad crossed into Wabash county was a small settlement which had a post-office. Silver Lake and two small ones near it are the only lakes.





## MONROE TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized as Chester Township in 1855 but the name was soon changed to Monroe. We have a record of the school in the year 1879.

<u>District</u>	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>
1	William Hackett	44
2	E. M. Idle	40
3	Wm McConnell	29
4	Denton Thoma	35
5	F. L. Maxwell	56
6	William R. McKinley	50 254 total

School No. 1 was in the NW Corner of Section 12 and was <sup>Payman or</sup> the Leedy School and later the Davis School. Paymans, Hendricks, Hurlburts and Leedys lived near this corner. The last school there was a brick building which sat on a hill. It was torn down some years ago. Bill Lohre was one of the last teachers at this school. No. 3 was on the Pottenger farm in the SW corner of Section 3. It was on the west side of the road north of Sellers Lake. Pottengers, Bishops, Dennys and Sherburns lived around this corner. No. 8 was in the northwest corner of Section 8. It was called the Hoover school. This is along the Jas. S. Hoover Ditch. About 1916 it was a brick building. Hobart Summy and I took shelter in it once when we were on this ditch. I picked up a piece of chalk and was going to explain levelling to Hobart but he said the less he knew the less they expected of him and so he did not care to go into the subject! Hoovers. Mc<sup>e</sup>Connells, Reniers and Har live round about this corner. Two miles south of this and in the NE corner of Section 19 was Redbrush school. It was on a



Small hill. My mother as a girl used to go to this school. It was a mile north and a mile east of Packerton. She lived down the road to the west from this school. Kuhns, Harveys, Welkers, Faulkners, Markee<sup>s</sup> and Sisks lived in this district. At Monroe Center on the Sellers farm was a grange hall south of where the Monroe Center School is now. Monroe Center was built about thirty years ago as a consolidated school. Tallie Idle was the trustee. The <sup>Zek</sup> Miller School was south a mile in the NE Corner of 21. It is about a mile north of Sidney. It too used to be a place for speakers to hold political meetings years ago. Millers, Messmore, Brubakers, McPhersons, and Walgamuths lived near this corner. No. <sup>Handscrabble</sup> 34 was on the Ulery farm in Section 24 in the SE part of the township. Cantrils, Campbells, Barnharts, Ullerys, Simpsons, McPhersons and Roberts lived near this corner. Redbrush was No. Miller No. 5 and Ulery No. 6. The upper end of the Calvin Koontz tile ditch begins SE of this schoolhouse in some low ground. Remains of the schoolhouse are still evident. This township is short on lakes of any size. Tennant, Sherburn, Sellers and Huff lakes are all little gems but not large enough to attract people who want a cottage at the lake. Morris, Circle, Dunkleberger, Hossler, Hoagland, Brigley, Huff, Bishop, Hapner, Bowman and Divinney are names of land owners of 1879. The Peterson Ditch starts east of Packerton and flows to Winona Lake. The Tennant and Wyland Ditches drain the northeast part of the Township into Winona Lake. Quite a bit of low ground used to exist around the center of this township. On the east the township is bounded by Whitley County. The Koontz Ditch affects a part of this county.





JACKSON TOWNSHIP

From 1838 to 1856 Jackson Township included Monroe Township and had 54 sections. This township was formed from Wayne in 1838, School No. 1 in this township was on the SW corner of Section 25 on the farm of Lyman Fox. This later was the location of Kinsey. A half a mile north was Dodgertown where Koontzs had a cheese factory. There was also a blacksmith shop. The Mary Koontz Ditch goes thru this old site. Nothing is left of the old village. Later a two room brick building was built at Kinsey It still stands. Perry Smith once taught here and boarded and roomed at Foxes. School No. 2 was at the cross roads where the Sidney School is now. It was on the farm of Marion F. Idle. Snalls, Wertenbergers and Michaels live near here. No town is shown here in 1879. No. 3 was two miles on further west in the SE corner of Section 30. A U. B. Church was in the NW corner of this section. This school in Section 30 was the Boyer School and it sat on a small hill. <sup>Aaron</sup> A. Boyer owned the farm. Protsmans, Rhoades and Gunters lived near it. Ora Clemmer taught here at one time. We dug a long time for a stone at this corner when the road went thru but never found it. The Ellen Fisher ditch flows south near this school. Two miles south in Section 8 was the Ulery School or Fisher School. Metzgers, Fishers, Ulerys and Spieglemeyers lived near it. It was old No. 4. West a half a mile was a German Baptist Church. This is now Road 14 east of Silver Lake. Two miles east in the corner of Section 9 was school No. 5 the Gripe School. The Kyler ditch goes along this site and there is an old cemetery to the northwest. Gripes, Fishers, Ulerys and Haines lived in this district. Two miles farther east sat the Hidy school No. 6 on the north side of the road. It was



JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

This school was on the Pense farm. A German Baptist church was just west of it. James M. Leffel now owns the 160 acres to the southwest of this site. Eel River is less than a mile to the south. No schoolhouses are shown in this township south of Eel River. In Section 15 <sup>the Baer</sup> was School No. 7 on the Walker Farm. Ulrey, Knoop and Baer are some names in this vicinity. No. 8 was two miles west in Section 18 on the Metzger farm. Metzgers, Buzzards, Mishlers, and Ulerys lived near here. This township is devoid of lakes. A pond is shown in Section 36 on the Heckman farm. Plunge Creek flows southeasterly thru the township and goes into Eel River in Section 14. Thru the northeast part flows the Mary Koontz Ditch to the southeast. Arnold, Stumpff, Stephens, Phillips, Hidy, Fisher, Zimmerman, Droud, and Ross are some of the landowners shown. On March 17, 1951 we were surveying at the extreme southeast corner of the county and expected to find a gold plated stake there but could not even find a stone. One would think that such an important point would be marked with something rather substantial. About two square miles of the county lie south of Eel River. By the map there must be two bridges over this stream in Kosciusko County. The old covered bridge at Liberty Mills is about 190 feet long. It has been condemned and a new concrete one is to be built. The old bridge has very heavy timbers in it and thousands of carpet tacks where sale bills, court notices, etc. have been posted for a century of time. No towns of any size have ever been in Jackson Township. The scenery there is very wonderful and the township contains some of the best farms in the state. Sidney is a town of several hundred people and is on Road 16 between Manchester and Pierceton.





Some years ago Virginia Turley, daughter of Mable Cook, was compiling some facts about early county history. In regard to Sidney she received the following letter from the Postmaster at Sidney.

Sidney, Ind. Feb. 29, 1930

Miss Virginia Turley,  
Warsaw, Ind.

Dear Madam:-

Received your card a few days ago in regard to the way Sidney received its name. Two influential men namely Rev. Daniel Snell and Aaron Stumpff purchased the land and laid out the tract into lots which now comprise the town of Sidney. They bought the land from a man by the name of Mowan. It was suggested first to name the town Mowansville. Rev. Snell went into Pierceton and looked thru the official postal guide and found that several states had a town named Sidney. He thought this was a good name for our town because it was short and so he came home and named it Sidney. Rev. Snell became the first postmaster. This is no legend but is the story as was given to me by those who remembered the starting of the town.

Yours truly,

Melvin F. Miller P.M.



From Biographical and Historical  
Record published in 1887.

Until 1850 all schools in the county were subscription schools. About 1843 Dr. George W. Stacy was appointed school examiner. He would grant certificates or licenses to those who were qualified to teach and who were seeking a job. They were examined in spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic. Grammar was not required. A teacher that knew mathematics thru long division was considered good. Joseph A. Funk was one of the good teachers at this time. George R. Thralls succeeded Stacy as examiner. Joe Funk served from 1846 to 1855. By the school law of 1853 there were to be three examiners and so J. L. D. Barnett and S. R. Gordon were appointed to aid Mr. Funk. Barnett was a baptist preacher. Gordon was a merchant. In 1861 a law was passed providing for a commissioner for three years to be appointed by the commissioners. James H. Carpenter, Walter Scott and W. L. Matthews served under this act. Then a law was passed providing for a County Superintendent of schools. W. L. Matthews was choosen for this office to be followed by E. J. McAlpine. He served six years and turned it over to S. D. Anglin. Under Anglin the schools of the county made some progress. The trustees in 18<sup>86</sup>~~87~~ made up the Board of Education. They were as follows:

Scott	James Becknell	Harrison	Wesley Carpenter
Jefferson	John Whitehead	Wayne	William Horrick
VanBuren	Jackson Felkner	Washington	David Connell
Turkey Creek	John Stetler		
Etna	John L. Powers	Franklin	Geo. W. Smith
Prairie	Wm Hughes	Seward	John L. Merritt
Plain	David H. Lessig	Clay	George Goshert
Tippecanoe	Phillip Arnold	Lake	Andrew Homman
		Monroe	Jas. C. Rogers
		Jackson	Daniel Stevens





Beaver Dam High School 1892-3.

Perry Smith, Principal

Myrtle Sprott, Primary.

Vernon Middleton  
Marga Roberts  
John Petry  
Jesse Swick  
Harry Meredith  
Delta Stoner  
Nora Moon

Ida Merald  
Ivan Tucker  
Selah Maby  
David Halderman  
Estell Study  
Burwell Hammon  
Blanch Strong

Loa Leininger  
Frank Summe  
William Adams  
Della Engle  
Effie Engle  
Alta Engle  
Alton Hammon

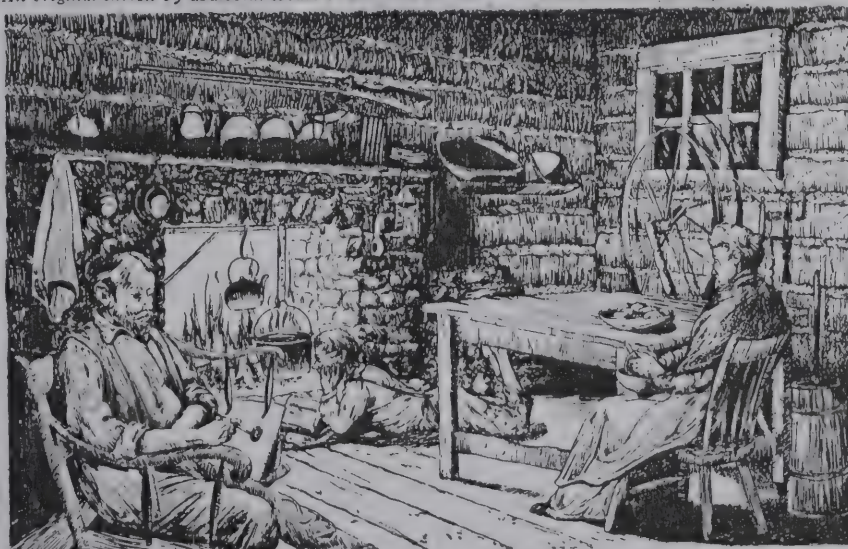
Anina Leininger  
Hubbard Stoner  
Mildred Meredith  
Etta Kuhn  
Elias Swihart  
Ida Tucker  
Albert Robinson

Frank Meredith  
Alice Roberts  
Pearl Meredith  
Wilber Hammon  
Harry Meredith  
Alfred Flenar  
Amanda Halderman

Sarah Maby  
Frank Swihart  
Earl Meredith  
Iva Meredith  
Carl Cornwell  
Marion Tucker  
Orrin Tucker

From an old card that Perry had.

An original sketch by Malcom Heath





WARSAW SCHOOLS 1893-4.

James M. Henry was superintendent. He had followed Mr. Sander. There were 109 pupils in the high school. In the grades there were 716 making a grand total of 825. Arthur Moon, a relative of Clarissa Hall, was a sophomore. There were 8 grades at Center ward, 4 at East Ward and 8 at west ward. Mrs. Emogene Mowrer was principal of the high school. She taught Latin, literature and Botany. Miss Amelia D. Kester taught mathematics and science. Mr. Henry taught History and Physics. Two courses were offered in the high school a latin course and a science course. We suppose the latter course attracted the boys. Noah McComb, the janitor, assisted in making some of the apparatus for the Physics course. Center ward was then at the southwest corner of Market and Detroit Streets. Teachers at this school in the eight grades were Mrs. Alice Biggs, Mrs. Oll McAlpine, Miss Bertha Sweeny, Miss Beulah Parks, Miss Eulalia Everhard, Miss Jennie McDonald, Miss Vesta Marrs, Mrs. Hattie Kutz, and Mrs. Mattie Cook. The writer was in Mrs. Kutz room in the 1st grade and was less than five years of age. Mrs. Cook passed away a year or so ago. Miss Everhard and Miss Sweeney are still living. Miss Everhard is active and around but Miss Sweeney has been blind and inactive for several years. Mattie Cook was formerly Mattie Richardson. Assisting I. W. Sharp at West Ward were Miss Rena Lohre, Miss Alice Self, Miss Lillie Stuart and Miss Allie Linam. Jessie Thayer and Maud Bass taught at East ward. Miss Linam later went to China as a missionary for the M.E. church and spent the rest of her life there. She had formerly taught at Leesburg. She was a big woman. When she came home on leave she would talk before the schools about China and show Chinese trinkets and dresses.





The salary of the Superintendent in 1893 was about \$1500 a year. The teachers recieved about \$40 per month. In the high school they might have recieved up to \$60. Noah McComb was janitor at Center Ward, Winnie Bates at West Ward and J. A. Nelson at East Ward. These three buildings were about 21 years old having been built about 1872. West Ward considerably revamped is still in use. Center Ward was torn down about 1918 and East Ward some years later. This was when James Leffel was the superintendent. The land for the new center ward had to be condemned and purchased by forced sale because Conrads who owned the place would not sell. They had a kind of a storage building there facing Main Street. A new high school was built in 1904 and first occupied in the fall of 1905 about Christmas time. The writer was a junior when the move was made to the new building. Two of the front rooms were unfinished and were not particularly needed right at the time. The building was enlarged in 1938. Center Ward had become so crowded that classes had to be held in the library room in the NW corner of the lower floor. The building was three stories high, the lower one being half in the ground. In the upper floor there were four rooms, a big room to the south for the high school, two grade rooms and the superintendent's office to the north. On the floor below there were four grade rooms and in the basement part there were two grades for the 1st and 2nd grades on the east side, a library room and engine room on the west side besides the boys room on the west and the girls room on the east. The yard was completely fenced in by an iron fence in front and a wooden one at the back. There was a large yard for playing, the boys to the west and the girls to the east. Railroads on the south and east made a lot of noise and bayers plant to the west did not help the noise any.



A few subjects that were taught in the high school then that are not taught today are Astronomy, Physiology, Psychology, Physical Geography and Trigonometry. How well they were taught we do not know. The Senior Class for 1893 consisted of Arthur Erubaker, Eddie Gorton, Norman Raymond, Wade Langford, Will McCleary, Chester Reid, Charlie Woods, George Dresser, Jessie Banks, Stella Boydston, Lucy Bowser, Myrtie Calvert, Zella Comstock, Rosella Ford, Amy Moon, and Lillian Thomas. Clark Mumaw was in the eighth grade. Elmer Funk was a junior in high school. The school board for this year was Charlie Bartol, Dr. Irvin B. Webber and Bram Funk. Bartol was of the firm of Graves and Bartol, a dry goods firm on South Buffalo street. The Bartols had several children in school. The only library in town was this room in the basement where Mr. Henry and Miss Baker held forth on Saturday afternoons. Books could be taken out for two weeks. The new library was not built until about 1916. L. D. Alleman was postmaster and had the office in the corner room of the Moon Block. Of course many pupils going home stopped here for the mail. The old Funk house which still stands was then the home of Joe Funk. Stores were in the Opera House block and Milice had a meat market and Woolley a drug store west of these. In 1893 the schools used books adopted by the State. They were sold at Fosters Drug and Book Store which was east of Phillipsons and by B. Q. Morris who had a book store on the southwest corner of Buffalo and Center streets. It is quite noticable in this booklet loaned to us by Clarissa Hall that a teacher of much backbone had children who made the highest deportment. Dad Sharp's list was about about all E's. He perhaps tolerated no other grade. It was the day when corporal punishment was resorted to when emergencies arose and Sharp was stern and final.







The One-Room Schoolhouse—Educated the Teacher, Too



HASTINGS ABOUT 1890.

In a talk with Asa Leckrone, an oldtime teacher of the County, we learn that in 1891 he taught at Hastings in the school there. It was old No. 4 which had been there for about thirty years. He says it was a frame schoolhouse. How this place came to be named Hastings he does not know unless the name was carried over from Old England. When he taught there the place had two stores one of which was run by Noah Estep. There was a church south of the village and a tile mill west of town run by Mr.

James Hollar, father of Mace and Enos. Asa says he stayed at the home of Sam Estep that winter. His pay was \$32 a month. board and room was five per week. These were the days when ham sold for 10¢ a pound, butter about 12 to 15¢, and eggs were about 8 to 10¢ a dozen. While on the subject of prices Asa says that he worked for Joshua Leffel one summer 100 days for \$56.00 and his keep. He says his mother bought a sewing machine of W. H. Bowser of Warsaw along about this time for \$75 and paid it out with butter and egg money at prices cited above. Asa was the son of S. P. Leckrone down in Lake Township.

Young Asa had no more than alighted at Hastings until some of the natives wanted to know his politics. He told them he was a republican. This did not help him much in that community for there were only two others of this faith in the village. One of these was Lafayette Good, an old soldier. he drew a pension as a veteran of the Civil War. Asa found out that quite a number of people there had come up from the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia after





John F. Logan	Pierceton,
Isaac H. Hall	Milford
D. K. Brown	Leesburg
Adam Stout	Silver Lake
Andrew B. Robinson	Mentone
Moses J. Hamlin	Etna Green
Jackson Glessner	Warsaw

S.D. Anglin      Superintendent and President.

The first school in Leesburg was taught by Billy Graves in a log cabin erected in 1835. In 1886 a two story brick school building was built at a cost of \$5000. It stood west of the M.E. church and burned down about 1910. In 1887 C.O. Merica was principal, and his two teachers were W.A. Beana and Carrie Linam. 152 students were enrolled. D.K. Brown, Curtis Zimmerman and H.B. Stanle constituted the school board.

In 1887 VanBuren had eight school districts with a total of 221 pupils. At Milford a new building was erected in 1878. It was on the east side of the present grounds. C.P. Hodge was principal. Some other teachers there were Louisa Felkner, intermediate; Jennie McDonald, primary; in 1879 there were 200 attending. <sup>In 1886</sup> John .. Caspar was principal. Marion Self taught intermediate and Annie Watson, primary;

In Tippecanoe Township Thomas K. Warner taught school in a cabin that had been abandoned by Warren Warner. Later this townshi had ten districts and 517 were enrolled.

In Turkey Creek Twnship a school was erected on the hill in 1836 and settlers near here transformed another cabin into a school. This was in 1837 on land owned by Timothy Mote.



In 18<sup>86</sup>~~78~~ there were nine districts in Turkey Creek township with an attendance of 517. The graded school at Syracuse in 1868 was the only township high school in this county. 150 students attended. The building was put up in 1868 at a cost of \$10,000. J.P.Dolan was principal, Rosa Brown was intermediate teacher and Irene Sprague, the primary.

In Prairie Township a subscription school was taught by a Mr. Moore in 1836 in a log cabin on Section 10. Clunette is now at the SE corner of this section. In Etna Township at Etna Green there was a good school building in 18<sup>86</sup>~~78~~ with 156 in attendance. Jos. M. Gaskill was principal, Kitt Ruscher, intermediate, and Blanch Lutes, primary. J.F.Andrews, H.J.Hamlin and A.C.Jordan were on the school board at this time. In Jefferson Township James Martin taught the first school in 1840. The building was on Section 1. This section is one mile south of Gravelton. In 18<sup>86</sup>~~78~~ there were eight schools in the township with an attendance of 436. In Scott Township John Laddock taught school in 1840 in a log cabin building in Section 32 where the Zinn School was later built. This is in the Mount Tabor neighborhood. In Washington Township Adam Laing taught the first school in a log school-house on the Firestone farm in the NE part of the township. In 18<sup>86</sup>~~78~~ this township had twelve district schools with an attendance of 460 not counting Pierceton. A new school was built at Pierceton in 1870 costing \$9900. It was 40x70 with an L. It burned in 1921.





### Some Former Teachers

In reading through a book of biographies of men of this county we find that some of them attended log cabin schools and that many of them were teachers in this county in past years. Among these teachers were Reuben Lyrer who taught from 1877 to 1894. Lyrer lived in the vicinity of Clunette. Jamson J. North taught a primitive school in this county just south of Wappanee (there was no Wappanee there at the time). This was about 1853. G.W.A. Royse was a teacher in early days as was his son Lem Royse. The Royses lived south and east of Pierceton. Albert Magee was a teacher. John Wainwright used to teach school and also his wife Hannah Uplinger Wainwright. He also had a store on the east side of the street at Palestine and was postmaster there under Harrison and McKinley. Adam Barber taught in this county in the 1850s period in log schoolhouses. Andrew Barber used to be principal at Beaver Dam and later at Burket. Edson B. Barber taught for many years in the southwest part of the county and was later County Superintendent. His pay in this office was about \$1400.00 a year. Edna Wolf and Andrew Barber helped him give the teacher examinations. Billy Graves of Virginia is said to have taught one of the first schools in this county. This was at Leesburg about 1836. J. W. Swick was a teacher about 1839. Amasa Garwood taught in Turkey Creek Township in 1854. John Pound of Oswego taught school from 1876 to 1891. From 1889 to about 1898 he was postmaster at Oswego and the post-office was in his store there. John W. Anglin taught in this county in 1853. Martha J. Ball was a teacher. James E. Smith of Atwood taught school and his wife Miss Della Millery taught before they were married. Smith later had a hardware store at Atwood. Charles



Leckrone used to be a teacher and at one time was in the Warsaw High School as language teacher. Charles W. Miller taught in Stn Township from about 1881 to 1896. Henry E. Kinsey was a popular teacher back in the 1880s and was county surveyor from 1894 to 96. Isaac M. Powell taught in Prairie Township in 1853.

If a young man or woman 75 years ago showed some aptitude in learning they would finish the grade school near home and then go to the nearest high school and try to graduate from it. Then they could teach if they passed a simple examination given by the examiner. To keep up in their teaching they would attend a summer normal at Pierceton, Warsaw, or Milford presided over by two or so principals who wanted to make a little money on the side during the summer. C. P. Hodge was one of these principals. Teaching was a line of work that acted as a stepping stone to something better. Many young men would teach in the winter and work on the farm in the summer and perhaps study law after hours. Then with a little savings account they would attend some law school and read law in some lawyers office and qualify for admittance to the bar. Others would leave the teaching work for the farm and become successful farmers. Others would enter the political field and run for office.

It is probably best that teaching has been handled this way for the students have profitted by being taught by young men and women in their prime and were saved from being taught by old people which is largely the case today because of the tenure law. It is a question whether teaching is a profession or not. It is probably not. Only a small part of a child's education after all comes from the schoolroom. He learns much on the street and in his games with others.





Other teachers

Aaron Rasor  
 Mort Huffer  
 J. P. Dolan Supt. at Syracuse.  
 Jacob Weirick 1854 to 1864.  
 I. W. Sharp  
 Lew Kemper  
 Mr. Self *Marion*

Asa Leckrone  
 Marion Longfellow  
 George Worley  
 Charlie Hudson  
 Beulah Parks

Dora Barr  
 Mr. Wilkie Milford  
 J. H. Taylor  
 Mrs. Homer Longfellow  
 Frances Sharp

Mattie Richardson Cook  
 J. Frank Magee  
 Perry Smith  
 John Mort  
 Homer Lucas  
 Dale Kelly  
 Dan Kemper  
 Ray Kuhn

Vesta Marrs  
 Eulalia Everhard  
 Bertha Sweeny  
 Ruth Caldwell

Rhena Lower  
 Gertrude Spencer  
 Mr. Kern of Silver Lake  
 Allen Chmart  
 George Ralston

*Jack Logan*  
*Leva Lessig*  
*John ...*



Important School Dates.

1852 Organization big thing and education of masses to public school idea. Done by Larrabee State Supt.

Mills moulded public opinion and directed legislation that made the office and system possible. Caleb Mills did more perhaps than anyone else for education in Indiana. Student of Horace Mann of Massachusetts. 2 State Supt. Believed in libraries. Tried to get six months minimum school. This did not come until 1899. Advocated 4 normal schools for the training of teachers. Said the office of State Supt. s/b removed from politics.

1859 73 HS in the State.

1861 Edition of School Law published.

1862 1st state meet of Co. examiners. Women teachers employed.  
Civil War on.

Pay in 1866 \$1.88 per day for men \$1.51 women  
\$3.10 men HS \$1.66 women HS

1865 History and Physiology added to curriculum.

1873 Office of Co. Supt. replaces Co. Examiner. Salary about  
\$800.00 per yr.

1876 Supt. James Smart directs Indiana Exhibit at Centennial  
at Philadelphia. Puts Indiana on the map.

1882 Publish complete outline for Institute work.

1885 Uniform Course of study for country schools.

1890 Uniform State Text books.

1891 Commencement for 8th Grades. Held here at Winona.

1892 Teachers questioned on reading circle books. Used these  
at Institutes too.

1897 Compulsory attendance law. Geeting Supt.

1900 1st minimum wage law. High Schools now were 717 in State.

1903 181 wagons carry 2600 students.

1905 1st State Aid. Min academic training for teachers.  
Consolidation began.

1911 All buildings to be sanitary.

1913 Agricultural agents appointed.

1918 1st Physical training manual.





1920 \$800 made min wage account scarcity of teachers.

1921 Co Supt salary min \$1500.00.  
Teacher census taken.

1928 5 year adoption of texts.



List of State Superintendents.

1852	William C. Larrabee	1900	Frank L. Jones
1853		1901	
1854	Caleb Mills	1902	
1855		1903	Fassett A. Cotton
1856	Larrabee returns	1904	
1857		1905	
1858		1906	
1859	Samuel Lyman Rugg	1907	
1860		1908	
1861	Miles J. Fletcher	1909	Robert J. Aley
1862	Samuel K. Hoshour	1910	Charles A. Greathouse
1863	Rugg returns	1911	
1864		1912	
1865	George W. Hoss	1913	
1866		1914	
1867		1915	
1868	Barnabas C. Hobbs	1916	
1869		1917	Horace Ellis
1870		1918	
1871	Milton B. Hopkins	1919	L.N. Mines
1872		1920	
1873		1921	Benjamin J. Burris
1874		1922	
1875	James M. Smart	1923	
1876		1924	Henry Noble Sherwood
1877		1925	
1878		1926	
1879		1927	Roy P. Wisehart
1880	John M. Bloss	1928	
1881		1929	
1882		1930	
1883	John W. Holcombe	1931	George C. Cole
1884		1932	
1885		1933	Floyd I. McMurray
1886	Harvey M. LaFollette	1934	
1887		1935	
1888		1936	
1889		1937	
1890		1938	
1891	Harvey D. Vories	1939	
1892		1940	
1893		1941	
1894		1942	
1895		1943	
1896	David M. Geeting	1944	
1897		1945	
1898		1946	
1899		1947	
		1948	
		1949	
		1950	
		1951	
		1952	





CHAPTER FOUR

SCHOOLS OF 1914



SCOTT TOWNSHIP 1914.

One-half mile south and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Nappanee stood the best school on the NW corner of the cross roads on the Lydia Hersbberger farm. Yoders, Millers and Burkholders lived near it. In Section 10 east of the center of the section was a schoolhouse on the Henry Burger farm NW of Hepton. At Hepton is shown a store, a sawmill and a tile mill. On the Schrock farm was a creamery. In the SE part of Section 11 is shown a church and a cemetery. It was a Union Church used by all denominations. In the NE corner of 13 was the Becknell school. It was on the farm of Jacob Klotz. In the west part of Section 23 is shown St. Johns Lutherin Church and the Pleasant Valley school to the immediate south and west. This school has a peculiar shaped belfrey. Grims, Heplers and Lem lived near it. In the SE corner of 25 was the East Millwood school. It was north of the community center store and was 5 miles south of Nappanee. The township uses the yard now for road materials. Two miles west and on the SW corner of the cross roads was the west Millwood school which still stands. Edlers, Harmons, Anglins, and Kuhns lived near it. At the west quarter post of 32 was Mt. Tabor church and  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile east was the school by this name. It was a frame building. It was on the James Shell farm. Anglins, Shells, Enright and Cleavelands lived near it. Scott Township in 1914 was as it is now 6x3 in the main part and five sections off of Jefferson making 23 in all. The church in 23 has been moved  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile west and then south. P. G. Beuhler, Jacob Gall, Jacon Hepler, and G.G. Steiglitz had large farms in this township in 1914 but taking the township as a whole the farms run about 80 acres on an average. An average section was owned by from 12 to 15 people.





JEFFERSON TWP. 1914.

In the NW corner of Section 1 was a schoolhouse on the Brull 200 acre farm. It would be a mile east and a mile south of Gravelton. The Brulls, Steiglitzs, Meisters, and Marshmans lived near this corner. In the NW part of the township was the Cassel school. It was at the east quarter post of Section 6. Walters owned a farm here and other farms were owned by Hartsough, Yoder, Ringgenber and Plotz. In 1936 we surveyed for the improvement of a road from this corner south to the Grimm school 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles south. This road crosses the Kurtz Ditch about half way between the two corner. The Hall school was at the NE corner of 9. Hatchinson, Rassi and Mishler are names on the farms near it. The Grimm school was at the East quarter post of Section 18 on the Simon Hepler farm. Laughlin, Campbell, Jansens and Marquarts lived near here. In Section 22 at Hastings was a school and it was being used until about 10 years ago. Hollars, Weimers, Haneys, Billers, and Tusings lived near this school. One-half mile south is a church. One mile and a half east of Hastings is an old church now abandoned as such. The frame building is now used for storage. It was a hardshell baptist. In 1914 it was on the Kate Green 80. About one mile east of this church was a schoolhouse perhaps called the Davisson school. I set a transit at this corner once in running centerline for the road west and sighted on a lining rod at the hardshell church. It looked like a needle for it is close to a mile. Going west it is upgrade. The Caris school was in the SE corner of 27 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Hastings. This was a good building. Osters, Longs, Legebeins, Lausmans, and Thomas lived near this corner. This completes the survey of this township where large farms existed in 1914.



Van Buren Township 1914.

The only school in the north tier of sections in this township was at Milford Junction just west of town. It was on the Matthen Weisser farm. Roiters, Rouebaughs and Matthews lived near it. In the NE part of Section 11 was the Maloy Schoolhouse. Rookstools, Barrs, Baltimores, Corys, and Ettleins lived in this vicinity. In Section 18 at Milford was a school. A Church was to the north. Near the center of 14 was a church on the Wildbeser farm. In the NW Corner of 24 on the Wilson farm was a school and a church. This is about a mile north of Dewart Lake and east of the Main Road. In 22 near the east quarter post was a school on the Marion Pinkerton farm. It was known as the Frog Pond school. Hoovers, Gilberts, Deeters and LeCounts lived near here. In the east part of 29 along the Milford Leesburg Road was the State Normal School. It was on the G. E. Sergeant farm. The Cashner School was at the NW Cor of 34 on the Dewart Lake Road a mile east of the state road. Hoovers, Dubbs and Bakers lived near it. One mile east is Salem Church. The Crowl School was south of Dewart Lake on the NE corner of the cross roads. Trasters, Mocks, Bryants, Crowls and Toms lived near this corner. This school is now a dwelling house. At this T in the road the government surveyors found a tree on the exact SE corner of 26 and recorded it in their notes. It stood there for years and was cut down about 1930. This completed the school survey for this township in 1914. Now the students are hauled either to Milford or Syracuse. Most of these old brick one room schoolhouses are standing today doing duty as machine sheds or as dwellings. A pile of brick mark the site of some.



Turkey Creek Township 1914.

By 1914 consolidation of schools had begun in this county but the map of that date has on it the location of several country schools. In Turkey Creek Township four schoolhouses are shown NE of the lake. As we have said before this township is divided about equally by the lake into a NE part and a SW part, the latter being the larger. On the James E. Rankin farm in Section 2 which farm contained 390 acres was a schoolhouse near the east quarter post at the T in the road a little to the south. Kitsons, Kiduels, and Otts lived near here. This schoolhouse was about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile south of the county line. Near the south quarter post of 3 on the Grimes farm was a schoolhouse about a half mile north of the old depot on the B&O called Wawasee. Swensons, Wrights, Lecks and Moores lived near here. In Section 6 a school was at Syracuse. Not many years later a new building was built in Syracuse in the southwest part of town. East of the lake in the center of Section 12 is shown a church on the Rapp Farm. Lentzs, Bulls, Morrisises and Kaufmans lived near it. On the Angell farm west of the lake in Section 13 was the Tamarack School. Hesses, Blanchards, Darrs, and Snaveleys lived in this neighborhood. East of Waveland Beach in the south part of Section 13 was a schoolhouse north of a church which sat in Section 24. In the SE corner of Section 20 was a church and schoolhouse on the Streiby and Guy farms. A large bell was out in front of the church. Striebys, Hibners, Koldbergs, and Bradys lived near this corner. At the S quarter post of 22 on the NE corner was the Vawter Park school which has been gone for a good many years. In the NE part of 32 east of Dewart Lake was





a schoolhouse on the Miller farm. Dishers, Claytons, Mahns, Miles and Mocks lived near it. In the North part of 35 on the David Lewellen farm was a schoolhouse west of Hammond Lake. Jonas Cripe, B. Buttler, Eli Shock, Ira Crow, and C. W. Koehler had farms near here. SW of Shock Lake in 34 on what is now Road 13 was a church on the Township Line. It was on the Goppert farm. This ends the summary of churches and schools in this township in 1914, almost 40 years ago.

Some of the landowners in the township at this time were Grad Streibys, Stamates, Briggs, Rankins, McClintocks, Stiffers, Rapps, Thompsons, Judays, Crows, Vawters, Otts, Cripes, Lewellan, Raricks Becks, Toms, Godschalks, and Ketrings. Some of the plats around the lake at this time were Oakwood Park, a U.B. Camp Grounds; Truesdale Lodge, South Park, Ideal Beach, Vawters Park, Cottingham Beach, Matti Crow Beach, Morrison Island, Waveland Beach, Cedar Point, Crowdale, Lakeview, Willow Grove, Pickwick Park and Hale Island. The latter is named for Hale Gram who came to this county from England years ago. The oldest Plat on the Lake dates back to the 1800's. Cedar Beach used to be a camping place. The B&O Ry. was built in 1873.

*The uptown school in Syracuse was torn down in 1956-7. It was built in 1908.*



ETNA TOWNSHIP 1914.

At the west quarter post of Section 1 in the NE part of the township is shown a church. It is at the SW corner of the Emma Wallace 85 acres and is at the head of the D.K. Martin ditch. A mile west is shown a church on the Yarian farm. A school is a short distance south on the Jennings farm. It is at the SW corner of the cross roads. A church is shown in Section 10 on the Johnson farm. This old building has long since been abandoned. It is along the Danner ditch. The frame building is still there (1953). At the center of 22 is shown the Bloody Corners school. This became a site for a filling station when the Lincoln Highway ran along here in the 1920s. At the SE corner of 25 east of Etna Green about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles was a schoolhouse on the Mary E. Hazen 40. Another school is shown at Etna Green south of town. On the Snyder farm in Section 36 is shown another schoolhouse surrounded by Snyders, Harshners and McCutcheons. This completes all the buildings shown on the map for 1918. It is interesting to note that Section 27 which contains Etna Green was given to Poquet<sup>a</sup>, sister of Jose, in 1836 by President Jackson in accordance with the terms of the treaty of October 1832. She sold it to Ewings for \$1800. Etna Township has done away with its one room schools and now all of its students are hauled to Etna Green in yellow and black school buses over the good roads of this township. Names appearing on the 1914 map include Hepler, Jennings, Perry Pogue, Bules, Jordan, Gates, Bowman, Kirkland, Coar, David Poor, Shively, Hartman, Felter, Fribley, Armstrong, Steffe, Wallace, Rapp, Cain, Felter, Heisler, Huffer and in the tail end to the south a Mr. Shunk.





PRAIRIE 1914

The map for 1914 for this township shows no schools or churches in the north tier of sections numbered 1 to 6. Willetts Lake which is now not much of a lake is shown in the SE corner of 6. South of it in 7 is shown Stoney Point church and cemetery. About a half mile east on the Yeiter farm is shown a schoolhouse at the NW corner of the crossroads. In the SE corner of 10 and just west of Clunette is shown a schoolhouse. A good consolidated school was built here and used for a long time. About 1943 this school was abandoned and the pupils hauled to Atwood. It was a good looking building and perhaps should have been kept as a community center. The M.E. Church built at Clunette about 1896 is shown on the south side of the road. Along the south line of Section 20 is shown the Buzzards Glory school on the Josiah Hocker farm. On the south line of 26 is shown the Hoffer School. On the south line of 26 in the SE part of the township is shown a church and cemetery known as Pleasant View. It was on the Dallsaver farm. It is still used as an E.U.B. with Mrs. Thomas Rebman as the pastor. The school at Atwood is in this township. It is an old two story building to which has recently been added a quonsette gymnasium. It is high and from the window can be seen the courthouse tower on a clear day. Willetts and Hoffmans Lake are the only bodies of water in this township. Persons have developed quite a summer resort about the west shore of Hoffmans Lake and the old Wray farm has been partially laid off into lots. Frank Rarick has laid off some lots on the east side of the lake. Rarick, Matchett, Dawson, Klinger, Sommers, Wallace, Hall, Zimmerman, Wolfe, Harman, and Hans Swanson are some names on the map



PLAIN TWP. 1914.

In the NE part of this old township was the Catey school in Section 2 at the SE corner of the crossroads. It is going fast to decay. No building is there now but the bricks are in evidence. In Leesburg they had a new schoolhouse in 1914 the old one having burned about 1910. The new one was on the south edge of town. Geo. Nye was principal, taught ~~four~~ three year highschool. Mr. Kinzie was the 7th and 8th grade teacher, Mrs. Good the 6th 5th and 4th and Eva Ervin taught the first three grades. 19 were in the highschool, 2 juniors, 5 sophs and 12 freshmen. At Oswego was good school built by O.D. Ervin as trustee. It was abandoned and stood there for several years. Recently it was torn down. The students of this township are now hauled to the large school at Leesburg built about 20 years ago. At the center of the E $\frac{1}{2}$  of 15 is shown the Okalona school which is now used for storage. It is a brick building. Watts, Hearn and Fisks lived near it in 1914. West of Chapmans Lake is shown the Eight Square school and church. A brick building served as a school and the old eight square frame was used as a church. Steve Marvel, Kirkendalls and Browns lived near this corner. At Monoquet a school is shown at the north edge of the village and an M.E. Church across the street to the west. In 28 used to be the Berkey school but it burned down mysteriously about 1912 and so is not shown. Eva Ervin taught here at one time. Errie Kimes, Techmeyers, and Vanators lived here. Sam Meek used to live near it. Errie Kimes collected antiques and when he died had a house full of them. Pound, Smith, Kimes, Brown, Miller, Ferverda, Pinkerton, Wilcox, Shroyer, Bixler, Beyer and Bortz are some names on the map of 1914 for this township.





TIPPECANOE TOWNSHIP1914.

The northern tier of sections in this township are short on acreage. The 80s in the northern half are about 65 acres due to the correction line. There are no schools shown in this tier of sections. Sections 1-2 and the east  $\frac{2}{3}$  of 3 and the north part of 10-11-12 were a part of Flat Belly's reserve. The Weimer or Mock school is shown in section 12 NE of Webster Lake and a church is at the center of the section. It is said the reserve given to Flat Belly (he really weighed 300#) was a great disappointment to him. He got 36 square miles but thought he was to get 36 miles square. A little lake known as horseshoe lake is shown in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of 12. Three small lakes are in section 2 and Muirhead Lake is shown in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of 4. The Isiah Kuhn ditch flows out of this lake. A school is shown in Webster in Sec. 10. A consolidated school was built here about 1923 and it was enlarged twice since. A lake is shown in 18 but this has practically been ~~at~~ dried up by the Cy Long ditch. A church and cemetery is shown in 23 south a mile or so south of Yellow Banks. In the SE corner ~~of~~ of 23 is shown a school. <sup>Hickory Grove</sup> At Dutchtown in Sec. 31 a school and church are shown. South of Kuhn's Landing in Section 28 is shown the Dunham school. This township is cut up with so many lakes that not so many schoolhouses were built. Neibert, Kline, Treaslease, Eby, Violet, Cochran, Robinson, Hoover, Makensom, O'Connell, Oliver, Mundline, Bockman, Garber, Parker, Whitehead, Elder, Strombeck, Miller, Weimer, Kuhn, Stanton, Puntenney, Quine, etc. are some of the names of 1914 shown on the map. Walkers Park, Kalorama, and Foret Glen are some of the plats.





HARRISON 1914

The old school at Orion was still being used in 1914. Pauline Stage taught there a year about 1920. The school has been closed now for many years. The river bend school is shown in Section 11 about 4 miles north of Mentone. Pebbles, Longs, Galls, and Mellotts lived near here. The Welch school is shown in the south part of 15 and it still stands. It is used for storage. When Bob Pfleiderer<sup>and I</sup> used to pass it we would tell the boy in there "studying his English" that he could go home now! A school and church is shown at Harrison Center. The church is still going strong but the old brick schoolhouse was torn down about 20 years ago. It was east of the church and north of the cemetery. Cooks Chaple is shown in 22 and a mile north is old Center Church now used for storage. West in 16 is shown the Scott School which was torn down about 10 years ago. It was a pretty building made, it seemed, of red tile. East of this and on the north side of the road is an old schoolhouse on the Fawley farm which is now used for a dwelling. The Cook School is shown east in Section 14. When Cooks chaple was built about 1890 Paul Smith, father of Hiram, was a carpenter there and he fell off of the roof and this led to his death. In Sec. 21 the Huffer school is shown on the hill. It was still used in 1922-3 when I taught at Burket. A church and school are shown in 30 and 31, the school being on the north side of the road on the Eaton Farm. A church at Palestine, a church just north of Palestine, and a school at Mentone complete the list for this township for the year 1914. Atwood is partly in this township and so is the north part of Mentone. Crystal and Palestine Lakes are the only ones shown.

\* Union chapel U.S.



In the early 1890's Orville Kilmer taught two years  
Harrison Township, one year at the Cook School and the ot  
at the River Bend school. The pay was \$10 a week.





WAYNE TWP. 1914

The Heeter School is shown on the south line of Section 3. It was on the farm of James Stephens. Ayers, Websters, Helsers and Stantons owned land in this vicinity. The Blodgett School is shown in section 1 in the NW part of the county. Zion Church ~~as~~ is shown in the extreme NW Corner of the township. None of these are in use now for their original purpose. The Heeter School is a dwelling house, the Blodgett School disappeared some fifteen years ago and Zion Church was torn down about 1935. In the NW ~~eeer~~ corner of 12 is shown the Bussing school ~~or~~ Oak Grove. It still stands unused. Shinabargers, Bussings, Orrs, and Groves lived around this corner in 1914. The North Winona Church is shown in section 11. George McCarter owned the farm it was on. Four schools were going in Warsaw at this time, West Ward, High School, Center Ward and East Ward. The high school had been built about 1905-6. West of town in Section 12 was the <sup>Old Smithart Sch.</sup> Elliott School. This was torn down about twenty years ago. On the Wooster Road in Section 14 was the old Holbrook School. It is now gone and a dwelling is on this site. SE of Winona Lake in Section 22 was the Kelly school which still stands. Kellys, Durbins, McClearys and Jones lived near it. South of town in 19 & 30 is shown the Pittenger schoolhouse and the U.B. Church. Pittengers, Bierces, Eschbachs and Jones owned land round about. Near the Center of 24 is shown the <sup>or close</sup> McBride school which has been gone for many years. At Pleasant Valley in 29 is shown a church and schoolhouse. The church is still in use. Waltons, Hendersons, Blossers and Kelleys lived here. In 30



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in the SE part of the township is shown the Ludlow Chreurch and school. These are both gone. Scotts, Funks, Sheeleys and Keefers lived in this evicinity. On Yankee Street on the north side is shown the old Ford School on the Lightfoot farm. In 34 on the Packerton Road is shown the old Whitney school. Gossards, Huffers, Polks and Evans lived near it. The Tibbetts Ditch flows south of this school. All in all there were 17 bright spots in the township in 1914. Wayne Township has Pike, Winona and Center Lakes and several smaller lakes such as Sickie Lake, Goose Lake, Mud Lake, Sheely Lakes, and Little Pike. The Andreas Ditch (Deeds Creek) enters Little Pike from the east after starting SE of Pierceton in Whitley County. Tippecanoe River is in the NW part of the township. It used to come down to Center Lake but a cut off was made thru Section 6 which shortened it considerable. Wayne Township had more railroad mileage in it than any other township. There is the Pennsylvania, the Big Four and the Winona Interurban. The latter has been abandoned and the old ties are now laying along the right of way and the right of way is growing up with brush in many places. Some big land owners in this township ~~is~~ in 1914 were George Grove, Eli Helser, Lizzie Orr, Daniel Ford, Henry Shaffer, C. W. Scott, James T. Webb, Alvin Robinson, Sarah Eschbach, Fred Beyer, Dave Peterson, <sup>John</sup> ~~Daniel~~ Pittenger, C.C. Beyer, Hart Brown, and John Grabner. About three section used to be in the Checase Reserve in the northwest corner of the township. The Pennsylvania Railroad when it was built had to turn to the left to keep from running into Center Lake. Then it had to bend again to head for Chicago so it has two big curves near town. *Bearing = N. 70° W.*





Washington 1914.

In this township in 1914 is shown the old Adams school in the SW corner of 1 in the NE part of the township. The west line of the schoolyard is the section line. We had to run this line once for Thornberg who had a resort on the west side of the lake. Ridinger Lake is just to the north. Strauss Brothers at this time owned the land where Ridinger Beach is now. NE of this Adams school in Section 2 was a church near Weavers farm. In Section 5 to the west is shown the church at Morris Chaple but no schoolhouse. One was opposite the church at this time and stood there for ten more years. The church is still going strong. Rev. George Manley is the minister now. It has always been a Methodist church. Logan Flews, Sutherlins, and Hoovers owned land near it in 1914. On what is now called old road 30 is shown the Oak Grove school, the Menzie school, and Washington Union church. The Menzie school was one of the first consolidated schools. It has been used for the Al Fran Nursing home now for several years. It had four rooms. I was surveying once about 1925 for Mrs. McDaniels who lived north of it a mile. It was the last day of school and she took us to the school for dinner. It was a big affair. Oak Grove still stands and a filling station has been there for several years. The Washington Union frame church was torn down a few years ago. In this vicinity in 1914 lived the Orrs, Kirkpatricks, Cunninghams, Menzies and Liefers. Near the east quarter post of Section 23 is shown the Cummins school. It is now gone. Cummings, Coles, Brosnahan and Hoovers lived near it. North of Pierceton a mile on the Brosnahan farm is shown the old Miller school.

\* moved n. & used as a barn.





In the NW corner of Section 6 in the extreme NW corner of the Township was old Shortown school. It faced the north and the road went round behind it. It has been gone for a long time. This corner is the corner for four townships, Washington, Plain, Tippecanoe and Wabash.



It is shown on the NW corner of the T road. At Wooster there is shown a schoolhouse. It was an oldtimer. South in 32 on the J.K.Smith farm is shown a school. Goodriches, Salmons, Clovers & Leedys lived near it. It is now gone. At Pierceton in 1914 stood the old school on the hill south of town. It was built in 1870. The high school and the grades were all in this building. It burned in 1921. The fire department had a hard time getting to the fire! The railroad school is shown in the SW corner of Section 25 now along new road 30. It still stands.

This township is short on lakes. Ridinger Lake is the largest and it juts into Tippecanoe Township. Froehly Lake is shown in Section 15. The Shanton Ditch goes thru it. This ditch spans the entire township on the east. Robinson Lake juts into Washington Township from Whitley County. This is in Section 13. On the John Camden Farm in the extreme SW corner of the township is a little lake known as Wildon Lake. This SE $\frac{1}{4}$  is short and contains about 120.53 acres instead of 160. The west tier of sections are short in this township. The Pennsylvania Railroad runs straight thru this township without any curves. It is uphill going east. From Pierceton one can see the Gatke Stack at Winona Lake about 8 mile away. Cole, O'Dea, Maston, Matchett, Menzie, Clover, Pruett, Galvin, Stinson, Cook, Makensom, Elder, Dahm, VanCuren, McNamara, Cummins, Galbreath, Maynard and Unruh are names appearing on the map. This township has all kinds of land, level, muck, hilly, sandy, stoney, brushy, clear, clay, etc. From some of the hills a beautiful view may be seen such as one sees in Southern Indiana





FRANKLIN TWP. 1914.

It would appear from the map that this Township in 1914 was rather short on schools and churches. The school at Mentone is over in Harrison but both townships used it as they do now. At this date the old Mentone school was a brick one north on the main street. It has since been torn down and a new one built to the east and north. On the Cattell farm in Section 15 is shown a schoolhouse. Kellys, Nelsons, Jones and Griffiths lived near i It was on the south side at the T in the road, and at the NE corner of the section. At Sevastopol was a two story brick schoolhouse where Mr. McHatten taught. It is now used for storage and is in bad shape. The last store at Sevastopol was closed some years ago and now the old store building on the SW corner of the crossing is uded for a garage. Sevastopol lies in four different sections. The school is in Section 24. In Section 35 along the north line is shown a church and a school. The school was on the Sedalia White farm and the church on the T.R.Judd farm. At the extreme SW corner of 34 is shown a church which is still use. A schoolhouse is shown at Beaver Dam three miles south of Sevastopol. The old school sat out at the road crossing but the new consolidated school was built on the south side of the road and the east. Down in the panhandle of Franklin is shown a schoolhou in the NW part of 17. A church and school are still here. This i NW of Rock Lake a mile or so. This completes the survey of 1914. Albert and Charles M. Tucker together owned about 1500 acres in this township. Other large farms belonged to George Lyons, Jesse Grubbs, Samuel Kelly, Fletcher Stoner, Samuel Barr, Emiline Harding, Mary Ford, Hollis Tucker and many others.



Franklin Township has rich farm lands. It is mostly level. There is a small pond shown in Section 7 on the Manwaring farm and Rock Lake juts out a little to the west into this township. Other than this there are no lakes. The old Interurban Line went south from Mentone, crossed under the Nickle Plate and then took a straight shot for Akron down the N&S center line of Sections 12-13-24-25-36. Stations were Jeffries, Sevastopol, Doran, Stoner, Beaver Dam, and three more I do not know. For three miles the road ran along the line <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> a mile west of the line between this county and Fulton. This road is now abandoned, the rails sold and the ties now lay along the old track line. North of Doran the right-of-way is choked with brush. I can still picture the old interurban cars coming down the line there at 50 miles an hour and whirling past the Dran station. We used to use the interurban cars for going to surveys. At onetih they put on a so called "Flyer" which stopped only at towns. It was too bad to be out waiting at a way station and see the Flyer go by and know that you had two hours to wait for the next car. This Interurban line was in use about 35 years and quit business about 1940. It was a connecting link from Peru to Goshen. It was the only Interurban Line in this county, however others were talked about and one north of Packerton was actually partially constructed. It was no doubt to connect Warsaw and South Whitley.

Franklin Township drains mostly to the north. The panhandle part goes to the south thru the Ammon Bucher Ditch. The big ditch in the north part is the Orlando Meredith Ditch formerly the Peter Blue ditch. The township is well drained. It is one of the best in the County.





SEWARD TOWNSHIP 1914.

No school houses are shown in the north tier of sections in this township. At Burket there is a school in the north part of town on a site of a former log cabin school of years ago. East of Burket 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles is the McGinlay school site. It is at the center of the north one-half of Section 12. McGinleys, Losures and Wagners lived here. South of Burket on the NE corner of the first cross roads is shown a <sup>old Barber school site</sup> church. It is on the VanDorn farm. The Garvin school is shown in the SW corner of 13 on the road west from Claypool. At the NE corner of Yellow Creek Lake is shown a church and schoolhouse. The church is still used. At the west end of the lake is shown the Saints Church and a school at the <sup>Claypool</sup> T road south. This school has been gone for several years. In Section 35 south of Mud Lake is shown a schoolhouse on the <sup>Hines School</sup> Parker farm. The Parkers, Hines, Gunters and Stouts owned the land near it. South of Loon Lake a half mile is shown a schoolhouse on the T.E. Ball farm. It still stands as a reminder of other days when children played in the yard, walked to school, came in at the ringing of a hand bell, and perhaps enjoyed the jokes of the teacher. Barbers, Riders, Merediths and Balls lived near it. A new consolidated school now is in use a mile to the east. It is Seward Central. This road is now Road 14. In the NW corner of 13 is shown a schoolhouse on the Cline farm. Zimmermans, Jontzs, Regenos, McClure and Cline are some of the names on the farms near it. This completes the survey of churches and schools for this township for the year 1914. This township has several pretty lakes including Yellow Creek, Beaver Dam, Loon, Higgins, and parts of Palestine and Rock Lakes.





CLAY TOWNSHIP 1914.

This is an interesting old township with several lakes including Muskelonge, Fish, Carr, Caldwell and Hill. It has a good many miles of railroad in it for both the Big 4 and the Nickle Plate go thru it. The west tier of sections are short on acreage but the north tier are long and makes up for the shortage. On old Union Street in section 5 is shown a schoolhouse where the road angles. Millers, Rings and Starners lived near it. At Mount Pleasant in Section 8 is shown a schoolhouse and an M.E. Church. Rev. Merlin Carothers is now their minister. Bash, Raker, Scoles and Ingalls owned farms there in 1914. Pophams lived next to the school. East of here two miles is shown the old Africa school. It is now used by Mr. Yant for storage. Hathaways, Fishers, Kimes, Drudge and Bloom are some of the names near this old school. The Shireman Ditch goes near it. John Shiremen used to have a cane mill in this vicinity. There is much muck ground. East another two miles is shown the Tibbetts School. Tibbetts, Corrells, Fishers and McKrills lived near it. Tibbitts is an old name in the county. At Claypool in Section 20 was a school on the hill in town. It was abandoned some twenty-five years ago and a new one built on the corner east of town. The Kinzie School is shown in the SW corner of 14. Wilsons, Smiths, Shultzs and Kinseys lived near this corner. West of Packerton a mile is shown the Thompson school. In 22 is shown old Jaybird school near the Kaufman Ditch. In 30 NE of Hill Lake is shown a schoolhouse on the west side of the road. Littles, Caldwells and Jamisons lived near it. In 28 is shown Groves Chaple. It, too, is along the Cauffman Ditch. This completes the survey of this Township.



LAKE TOWNSHIP 1914.

This is one of the small townships being only 6x4 miles. Silver Lake is located near the center of the west part. In the SE corner of Section 35 is shown the Isenbarger School which is now used for an implement shed. Center U.B. church is shown  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Silver Lake. At Silver Lake was an old school on the hill. Two miles east of town is shown a church that is still in use. A half mile north of this church is a school shown on the Leckrone farm. Maple Grove school is shown in the NW corner of 12. It was used until about fifteen years ago. This completes the summary of schools and churches for this township in 1914. About every section in this township has a road on all four sides and so it is well adapted for consolidation. Silver Lake now has an excellent school to which most, if not all, of the students of this township are hauled. The eastern part could go to Sidney. The only lake of any size this township has is Silver Lake. The Nelson and Metzger Ditches drain most of it. Some large farms in 1914 were owned by Ellen Fisher, Christian Frantz, Charles Lindsay, Thomas Leonard, C. C. Carter, Annie Oldfather, Ed Sherer, Isaac Metzger, Sylvanus Funk, Kate Overman, W. H. Butterbaugh, Amelia A. Tucker, Asa & Ira Leckrone, Anna Caldwell, Jacob Sigler, Joshua Leffel, Elizabeth Ulrey and Levi Fruit.

This township is traversed by the Big Four Railroad. Rose Hill used to be a flag stop at the County Line south of Silver Lake. No other towns were ever in the township. This township was a part of Clay until 1870 when it was formed due to an argument about a subsidy for the new railroad. The road went east of town.







MONROE TOWNSHIP 1914.

In Section 6 is shown old Spladderdock Church. It is on the north line of the township. A cemetery is across the street in 35 in Wayne. At the SW corner of 3 is shown the church and school known as the Dunkleberger. They were on high ground at a corner where the road turned and northeast of Sherburn Lake thru which the Dunkleberger ditch runs. The Bayman or Davis School is shown in Section 12 SE of Pierceton. In the south tier of sections old Hardscrabble is shown in Section 24 and a church  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south. This is the Eel River Congregational with a good building at present. In the NE corner of 21 is shown the old school north of Sidney on the McConnell farm. Two miles west is Redbrush on the SW corner of the crossroads. In Section 20 is shown a church near the east quarter post. At Packerton was a school in this township. This completes the survey for Monroe Township.

This township has about seven lakes in it big enough to show on a map. Tennant, Sellers and Sherbernare the largest and they are all centrally located. No railroad ever went thru it. <sup>Monroe</sup> It never had any towns in it, however, Packerton is partly in it. It was first called Chester Township when organized but the name was soon changed to Monroe. In 1914 some of the landowners here were A. McNamara, J. Eger, David McPherson, Osiah Palmer, Daniel Slaymaker, C. Warner, William Shand, J. M. Hearn, Milton Koontz, W. O. McConnell, Mary Myers, and J. F. Larrew. About  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the township drains to the north into Winona Lake and the other part goes to Eel River. The Dunkleberger and Peterson Ditches are two of the longest ones in this township. Monroe is hilly but pretty,



JACKSON TOWNSHIP 1914

This township contains 30 sections of land some of which affords one a beautiful view. Packerton, Sidney and Kinsey are towns shown on the map and the Nickle Plate railroad is shown going thru it from SE to NW. Eel River cuts thru the SE corner of the township and much of this township drains into this stream. In Section 26 is shown a schoolhouse and a church north of old Dodger-town. The schoolhouse is shown on the land of Abraham Warner. At Sidney was a school which still stands with some additions. In Section 30 DE of Packerton is shown the old Boyer School. In Section 1 south of Kinsey is shown the Hidy school on the Poland farm. On the SW corner of the crossroads two miles south of Sidney is shown a school on the U<sup>l</sup>ray farm. This is now at the intersection of State Roads 13 and 14. Two miles west and in the corner of Section 8 is shown the Droud School. One-half mile west is a church. It is the Spring Creek Church of the Brethern, a large brick building very well kept. At the SW corner of Section 7 on the Metzger farm is shown a church and a cemetery. At the east quarter post of 10 is shown a church. It is the Eel River Churon of the Brether. Near the west quarter post of 15 is shown a schoolhouse which would now be on the east side of Road 13. It was on the NW corner of the Helvey Farm. In Section 18 is shown a schoolhouse on the Miller Farm. Gripe Creek flows to the east of this building. Liberty Mills is on Eel River just a short distance south of the county line and there was no doubt a school there. This completes the summary for this township. In this township lived the Boyers, <sup>Staters</sup> Stevens, Spar Pattersons, Rosses, Drouds, Cutlers, Freedts, Polands, Circles, Johns, Metzgers, Millers, Tresslers, and Tinkeys. Sidney, Kinzie and Packerton date back to about 1882 when the railroad was built. Sidney still lives in 1953 as a good trading center and school center but the other two have towns have faded out. This township was settled early by some people coming in from the south.





Some years ago the second Sunday before Easter was designated as GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY and during the week before the Times-Union printed a complete list of the churches of the county and the pastors serving these churches. I copied the list for 1953. It appears on the next few pages.

The location is as follows for Warsaw:

Methodist	NE cor Market and Indiana since 1840.
Baptist	NE corner Detroit and Center since 1916. + old Reuben Williams house
Presbyterian	SW corner Market and High since 1881.
Evangelical United Brethern	NE corner Center and Washington. 1894. + old building
Christian	NW corner Lake and Main since 1889.
Church of God	South Buffalo near Winona Ave. Since 1936.
Wayside Chaple	Lake Side Park.
Redemer E. Lutheran	East Center Street since Ca 1945.
Salvation Army	Old Clark Home SE Cor Detroit and Ft. Wayne since 1920. CA
Wesleyan Methodist	Pine and Market NW Cor since 1945 Ca.
First Pentecostal	West South St. Old Negro Church. Used to be the Christian Ch.
Brethern	East Warsaw at Bronson and Center SW corner since 1890 Ca
Christian Science	Old Morris Home SW Cor Detroit and Main since 1916 Ca
Sacred Heart Catholic	West Market since 1876.
St. Anne's Episcopal	Old Dr. Leedy home SW corner Ft. Wayne and Columbia since 1950.

Oldest church building in town in use is the one on South Street. This used to be the Cosgrove Meeting House on the SE corner of Market and Lake. 1860. Christians bought it and moved it north on Lake to Lot now used by Mrs. Zimmerman 2nd Lot north of Christian Ch. Negroes bought it in 1888 and moved it to South St.





CHURCHES IN 1953WARSAW

First Methodist	Rev. J. Thomas Frost
First Baptist	Dr. Wm J. Sweeting
First Presbyterian	Rev. Edward McCance
E.U.B.	Dr. S. A. Wells
Christian	Rev. Carroll Odell
Church of God	Rev. O. L. Johnson
Wayside Chapel	Rev. J. H. Smith
Redeemer Evangelistical Luthern	Rev. Nicholas May
Salvation Army	Capt. Mary E. Kossie
Wesleyan Methodist	Rev. C. J. Mowrer
First Pentecostal	
Brethern	Rev. E. J. Beekley
Christian Science	
Sacred Heart Catholic	Rev. Lawrence Reddington
St. Anne's Episcopal	John T. Russel Huntington

WINONA LAKE

Presbyterian	Rev. Wm. H. Davies
Free Methodist	Rev. Dale Cryderman
Brethern	Rev. Herman Koontz



COUNTY CHURCHESSCOTT TOWNSHIP

Mt. Tabor Church of God	Rev. Thomas Douglas
Hepton Union	Rev. J. M. Hartman

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP

Island Chapel E.U.B.	Rev. Logan Weaver
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VAN LUREN TOWNSHIP

New Salem Church of the Brethern	Rev. Paul Lantis
Christian Church	Rev. Albert Shocksey
Concord E.U.B.	Rev. Edward Cornelius
Church of the Nazarene	Rev. C.E. Lykins
Milford German Apostolic	Rev. Tho Deer
Bethel Church of the Brethern	Rev. Ernest Bowman
Methodist	Rev. Charles Ballard
Brethern	Rev. Woodrow Immel

TURKEY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Grace Evangelical Luthern	Rev. Carl Sorenson
Zion Chapel Radical U.B.	
Apostolic Christian	Rev. J. L. Kline
Syracuse Methodist	Rev. R. A. Fenstermaker
Grace Bible Church	Mr. W. McCain
Syracuse Church of God	Rev. W. J. Frederick
Syracuse Brethern	Rev. Harvey Landis
Syracuse E.U.B.	Rev. Kenneth Foulke





ETNA TOWNSHIP

Church of the Brethern

Rev. Noah Miller

Etna Green Christian

Rev. Max E. Smith

Etna Green E.U.B.

Rev. John Schroeder

Etna Green Methodist

Rev. Homer Farthing

Millwood Chapel

Rev. J. M. Hartman

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP

Atwood Methodist

Rev. Homer Farthing

Clunette Methodist

Rev. E. O. Kegerreis

Pleasant View <sup>M.E.</sup> E.U.B.

Mrs. Thomas Rebman - Janitress

Stoney Point E.U.B.

Rev. Ray G. Upson

PLAIN TOWNSHIP

Leesburg Methodist

Rev. E. O. Kegerreis

Leesburg Brethern

Rev. Nathan Meyer

Oswego Baptist

Rev. A. A. Kay

TIPPECANOE TOWNSHIP

Dutchtown Brethern Church

Rev. Robert F. Porte

Mock Christian Church

Rev. Chester Reed

Church of the Brethern

Rev. William Gordon

Church of God

Rev. W. H. Kirkpatrick

North Webster Methodist

Rev. George Manley



HARRISON TOWNSHIP

Harrison Center E.U.B.	Rev. John Schroeder
Mentone Church of Christ	Rev. Joseph F. Jones
Mentone Baptist	Rev. Milton Dowden
Palestine Christian	Rev. Ivan French
Palestine Methodist	Rev. Albert Rider
Cook's Chapel	Rev. Albert Rider
Atwood E.U.B.	Rev. Ray G. Upson
Mentone Primitive Baptist	

WAYNE TOWNSHIP

Pleasant Valley Community	Rev. Paul Miller Jr.
North Winona Church of the Brethern	Rev. Lester A. Young
Walnut Creek E.U.B.	Rev. Kieth W. Burch

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

Pierceton Presbyterian	Rev. John Omerod
Pierceton Methodist	Rev. Aebersolb
Pierceton Gospel Tabernacle	Rev. E. A. Rönk
Pierceton Baptist	Rev. Leonard Uhrich
Pierceton St. Francis Catholic	Rev. Robert Hoevel
Morris Chapel Methodist	Rev. George Manley
Wooster E.U.B	Rev. Truman Wiles
Pierceton Church of God	Rev. Fred Powell



FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

Mentone Methodist	Rev. David P. Gosser
Beaver Dam E.U.B.	Rev. Carl Thompson
Olive Chapel Church of God	Rev. Gerald Snyder

SEWARD TOWNSHIP

Burket Methodist	Rev. Albert Rider
Burket E.U.B.	Rev. Carl Thompson
Fairview E.U.B.	Rev. Carl Thompson
Silver Creek Church of God	Rev. Victor Yeager

CLAY TOWNSHIP

Claypool E.U.B.	Rev. Wayne R. Johnson
Mount Pleasant M.E.	Rev. Merlin Carothers
Claypool Methodist	Rev. Merlin Carothers

LAKE TOWNSHIP

Silver Lake E.U.B.	Rev. Albert Swenson
Silver Lake Wesleyan M. E.	Rev. Howard Crim
Church of the Brethern	Rev. Stanley Custer
Silver Lake Methodist	Rev. Clyde Trumbear
Silver Lake Pentecostal	Rev. Clarence Stanley
Center E.U.B.	Rev. Albert Swenson



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MONROE TOWNSHIP

Pleasant Grove Methodist	Rev. Merlin Carothers
Eel River Congregational Christian	Rev. Myrtle Baker
Packerton E.U.B.	Rev. Kenneth W. Burch

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

Spring Creek Church of the Brethern	Rev. C.W. Petry
Sidney Brethern	Rev. Richard D. Armye
Eel River Church of the Brethern	
Sidney Congregational Christian	Rev. Myrtle Baker

SUMMARY Taken from Go to Church Ad. Times 3-20-53.

Free Methodist	1
Methodist	19
Baptist	5
Presbyterian	3
EUB	18
Christian	7
Ch of God	7
Salvation Army	2
Luthern	2
Wesleyan ME	2
Pentecostal	2
Brethern	15
Christian Science	1
Catholic	3



Union	1
Ch of the Nazarene	1
Apostolic	2
Radical UB	1
Grace Bible	1
Millwood Chaple	1
Ch of Christ	1

Total 96

May 19, 1969. Printer Hines 84 (female & bearded)  
 Says school S. of Diamond Lake is Hines school.  
 He. lived just N. of it and went there.  
 Arthur Redeye - Sam Flora - Mable B. Lee  
 taught there at different times.





Saturday, October 14, 1972.

Times-Union 13



**West Ward School** — Many of Warsaw's leading citizens traveled the road to erudition by way of West Ward School, which has been replaced by Madison School. This building and the East Ward (now McKinley) School were built 100 years ago, in 1872-73. The ground for

West Ward cost \$675 at that time and the East Ward site cost \$400. Total cost of the two buildings, including furnaces, seats, blackboards etc., was \$18,573.75. Those were the "good old days." (Photo courtesy of Miss Wilma Scott)

*What ever of m. in S. C.*

14-1130



# In School Days



by John Greenleaf Whittier

Still sits the school-house by the road,  
A ragged beggar sunning;  
Around it still the sumachs grow,  
And blackberry-vines are running.

Within, the master's desk is seen,  
Deep scarred by raps official;  
The warping floor, the battered seats,  
The jack-knife's carved initial;

The charcoal frescoes on its wall;  
Its door's worn sill, betraying  
The feet that, creeping slow to school,  
Went storming out to playing!

Long years ago a winter sun  
Shone over it at setting;  
Lit up its western window-panes,  
And low eaves' icy fretting.

It touched the tangled golden curls,  
And brown eyes full of grieving,  
Of one who still her steps delayed  
When all the school were leaving.

For near her stood the little boy  
Her childish favor singled;  
His cap pulled low upon a face  
Where pride and shame were mingled.

He saw her lift her eyes; he felt  
The soft hand's light caressing,  
And heard the tremble of her voice,  
As if a fault confessing.

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word:  
I hate to go above you,  
Because,"—the brown eyes lower fell,—  
"Because, you see, I love you!"

Still memory to a gray-haired man  
That sweet child-face is showing.  
Dear girl! the grasses on her grave  
Have forty years been growing!

He lives to learn, in life's hard school,  
How few who pass above him  
Lament their triumph and his loss,  
Like her,—because they love him.







Replica of one-room schoolhouse attended by Henry Ford stands in Michigan's Greenfield Village and is still used.

Henry Ford Museum photos



Youngsters attend class held in the 19th century school to experience learning situation that is part of their heritage.







A SCHOOL SESSION IN THE OLDEN TIME

By W. L. TAYLOR

The days of the District School were only three or four generations ago, but in contrast with the educational methods of to-day they seem very remote. A master taught the winter term; the benches were crowded with little children in the front row, and grown-up boys and girls against the wall. A mistress ruled in summer, when only the youngest children were sent to school. Here and there in outlying districts an old-time schoolhouse is still to be found. It is but a shell, however. The great stone fireplace has disappeared. Modern desks replace primitive benches, and modern methods rule over a handful of little children. The older ones go to the high school at the "centre," or a graded school in the nearest village.

W. L. TAYLOR.

Courtesy of Ladies' Home Journal.

















